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The books shall be divided into three classes:

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2. Books for circulation.

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Two books only of the second class shall be drawn by one person at one time, and they shall be kept out only two weeks, but may be again drawn by the same person, unless they have been called for in the meantime, in which case they shall be retained in the Library two days for the applicant.

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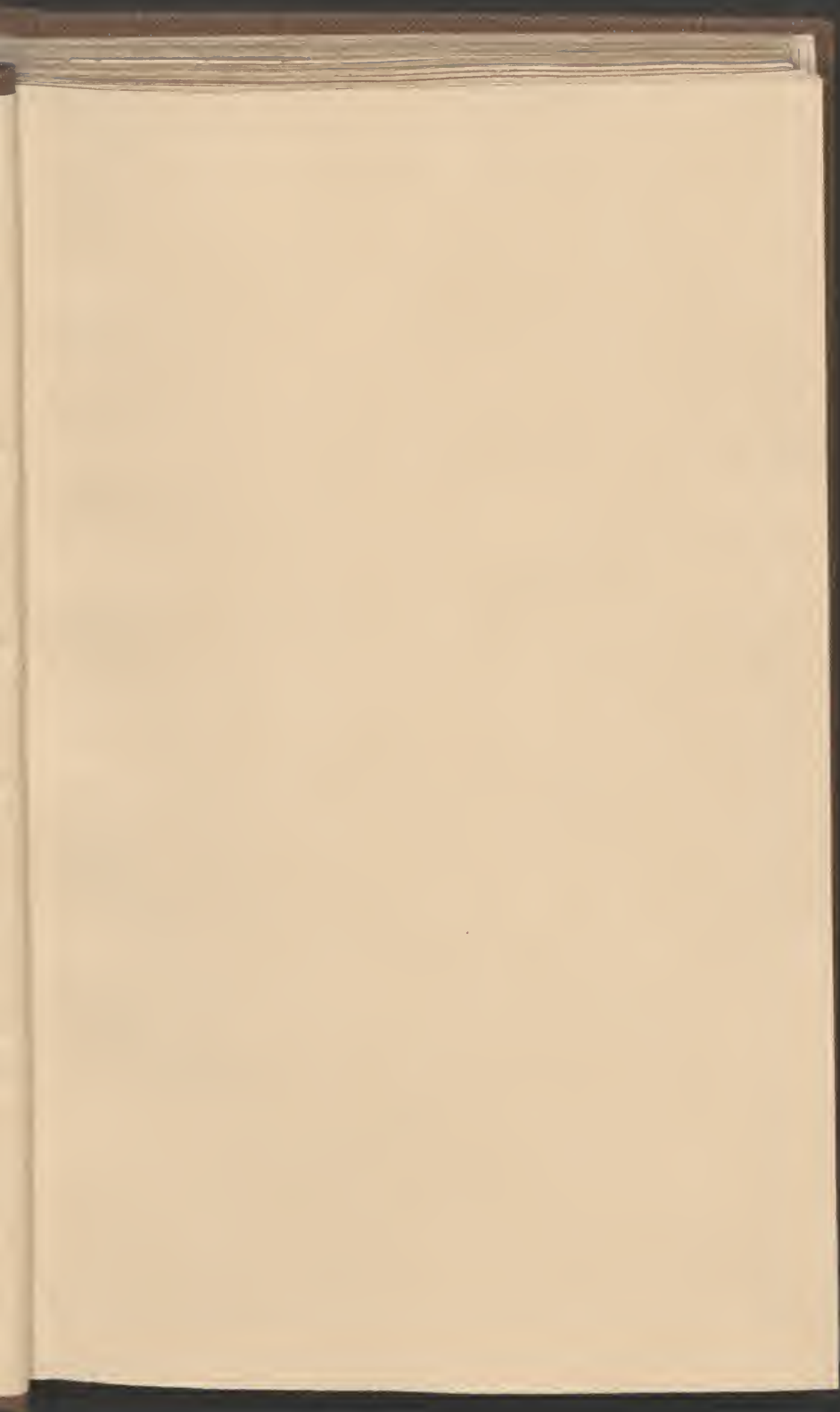
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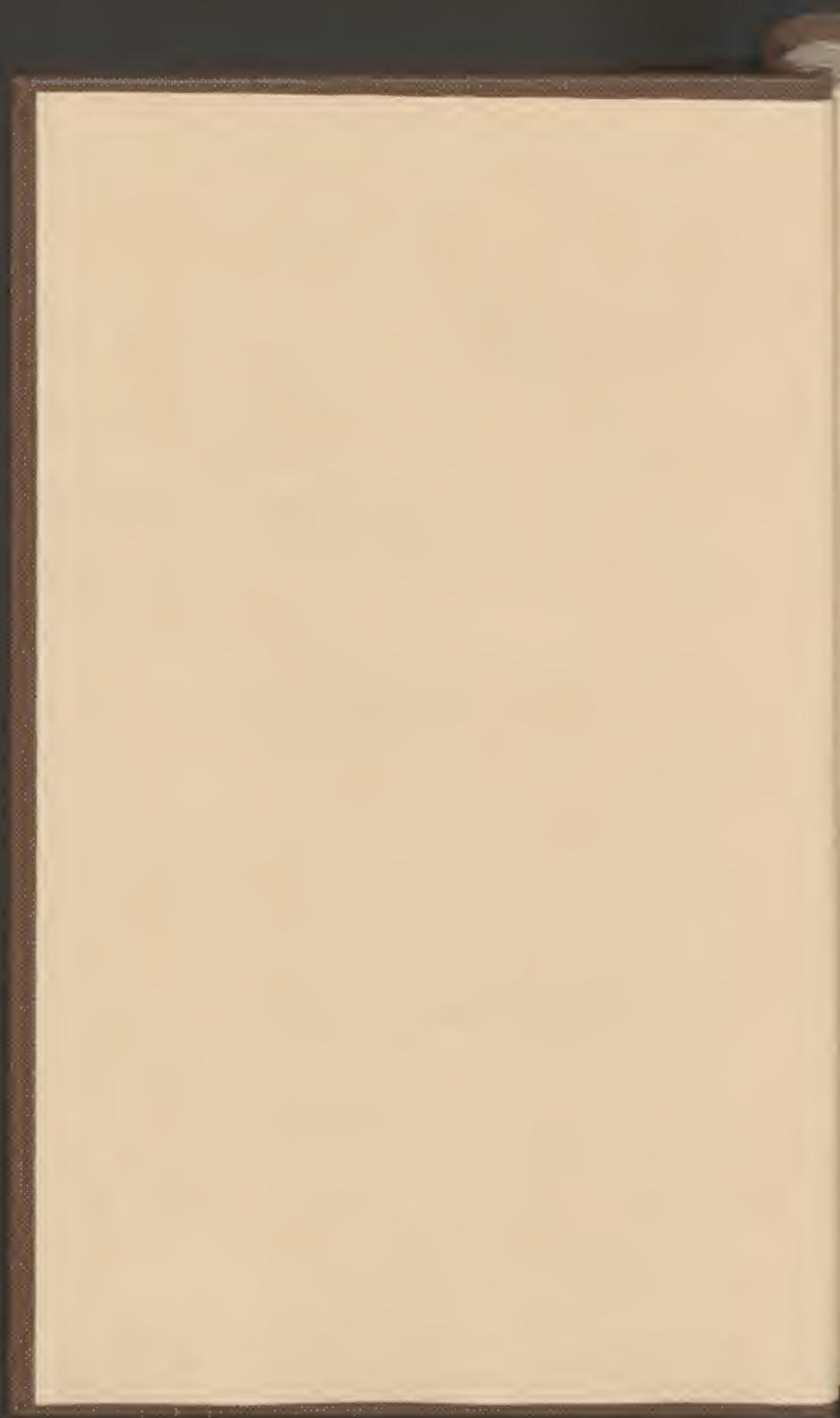
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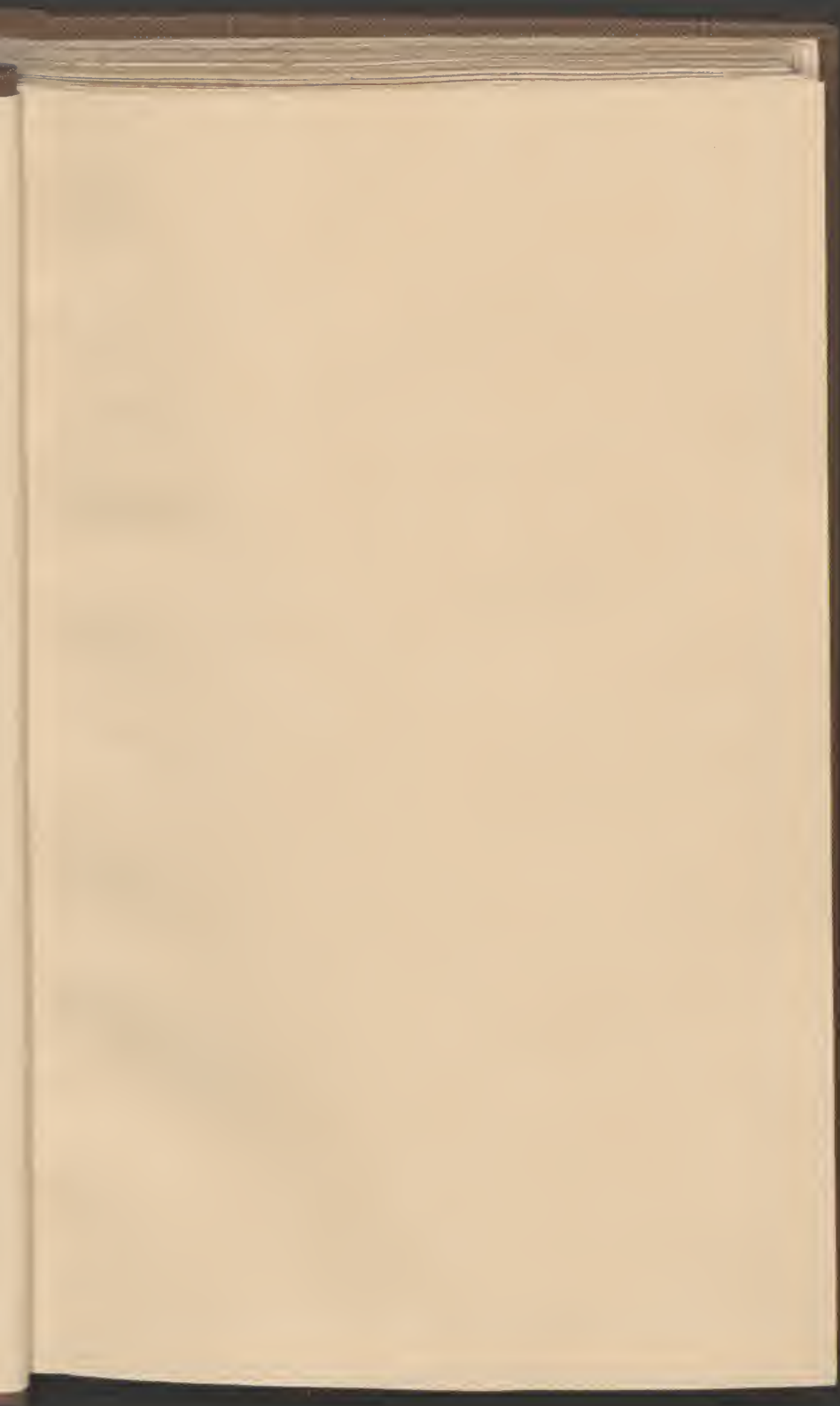
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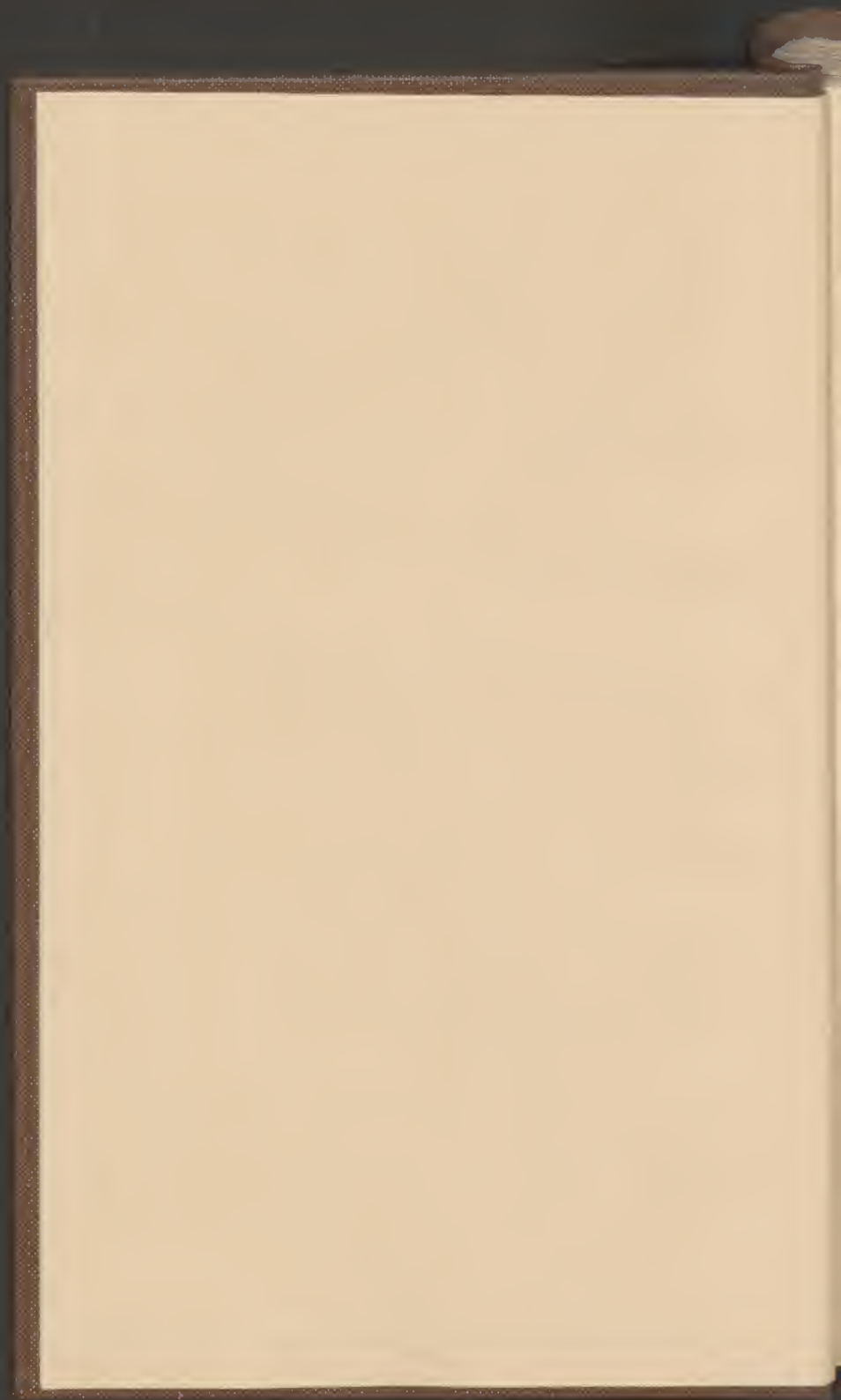
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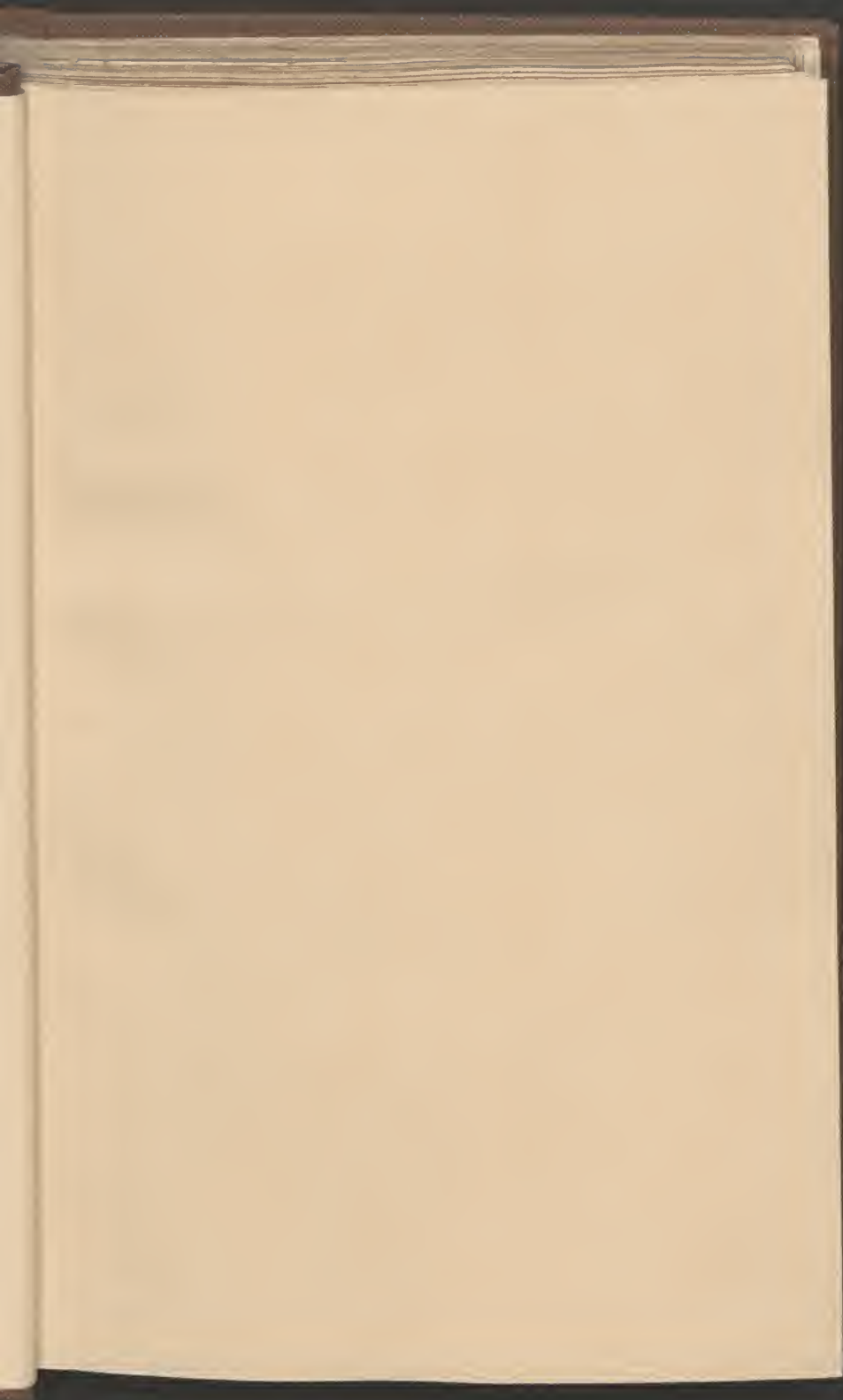


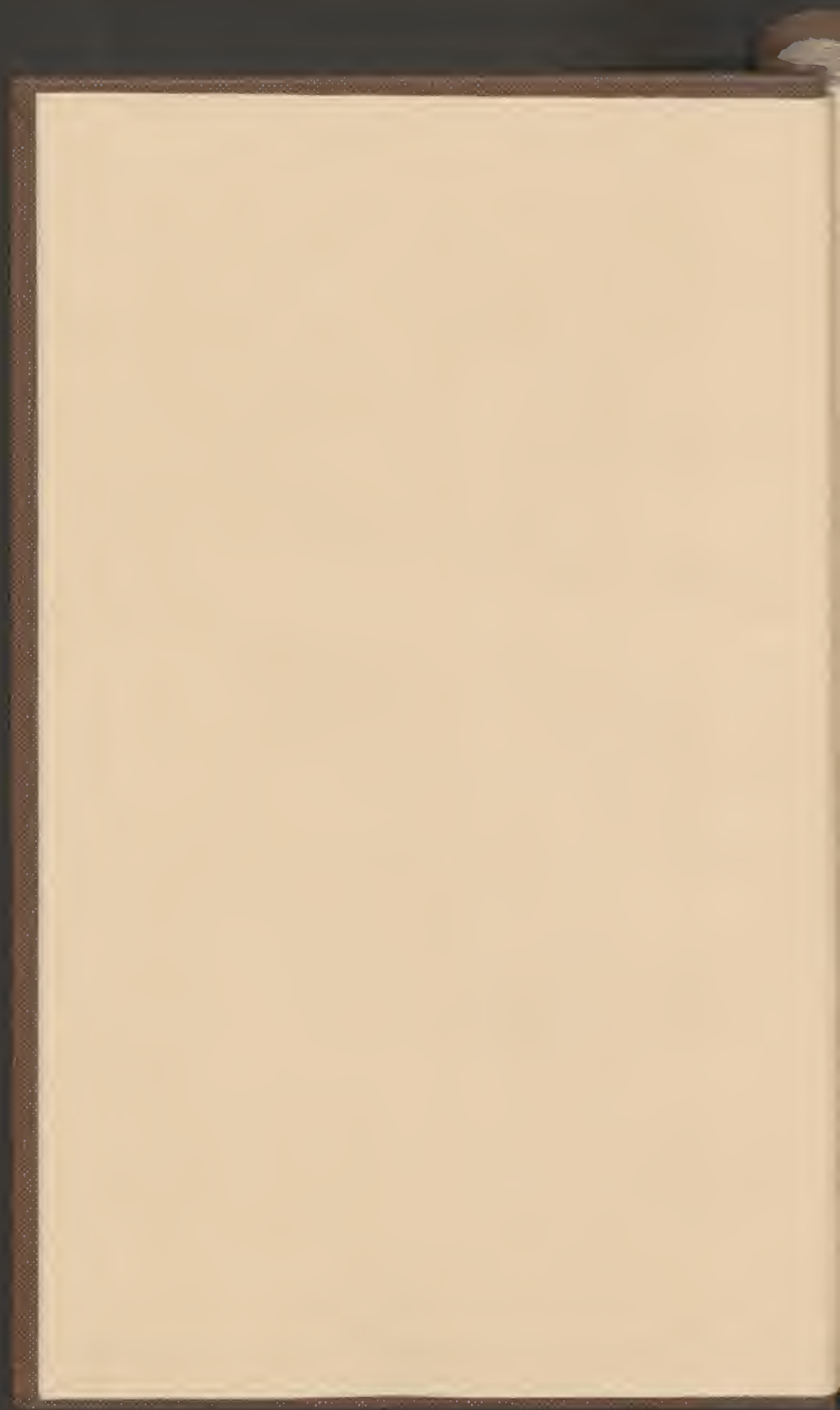


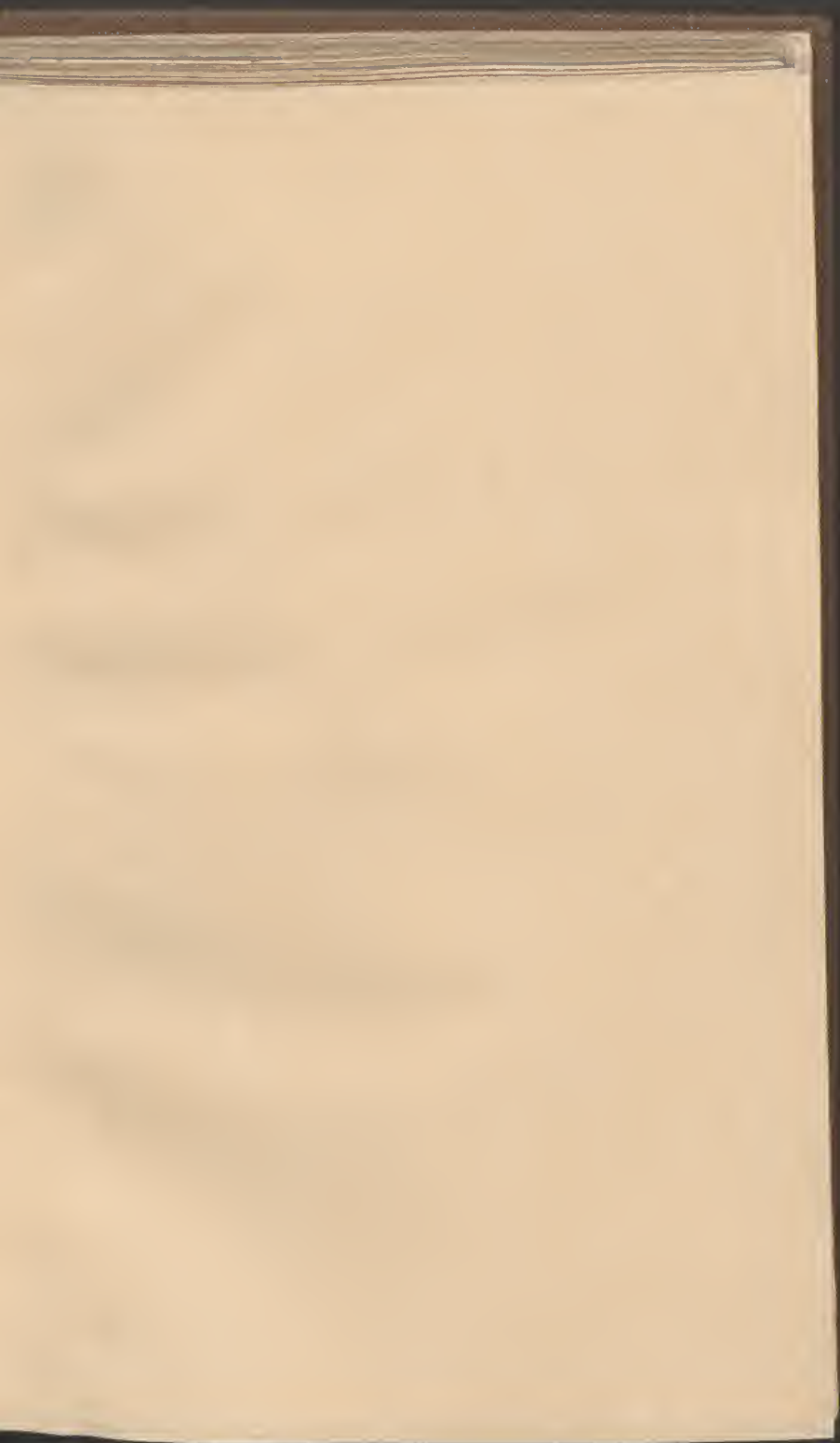










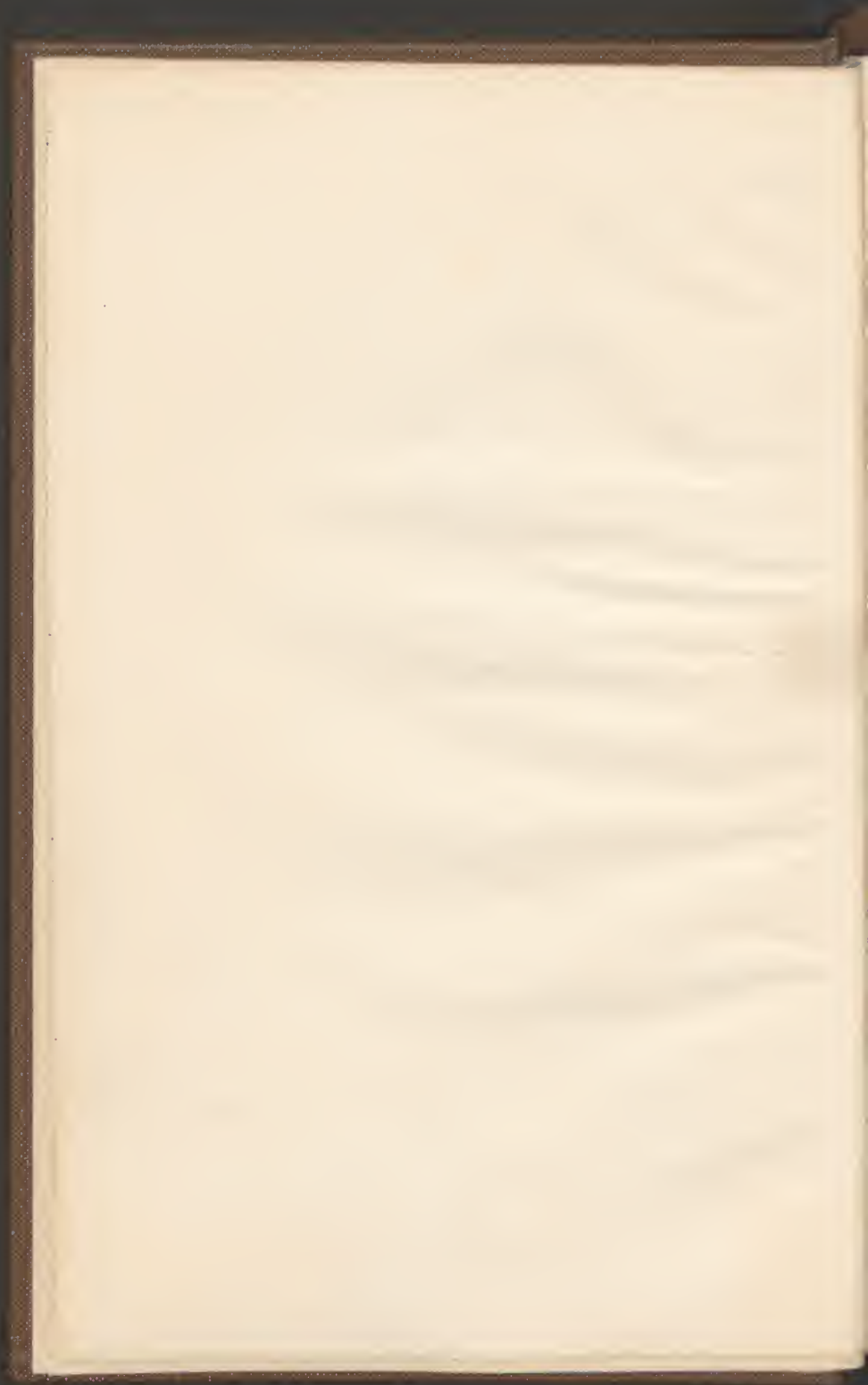


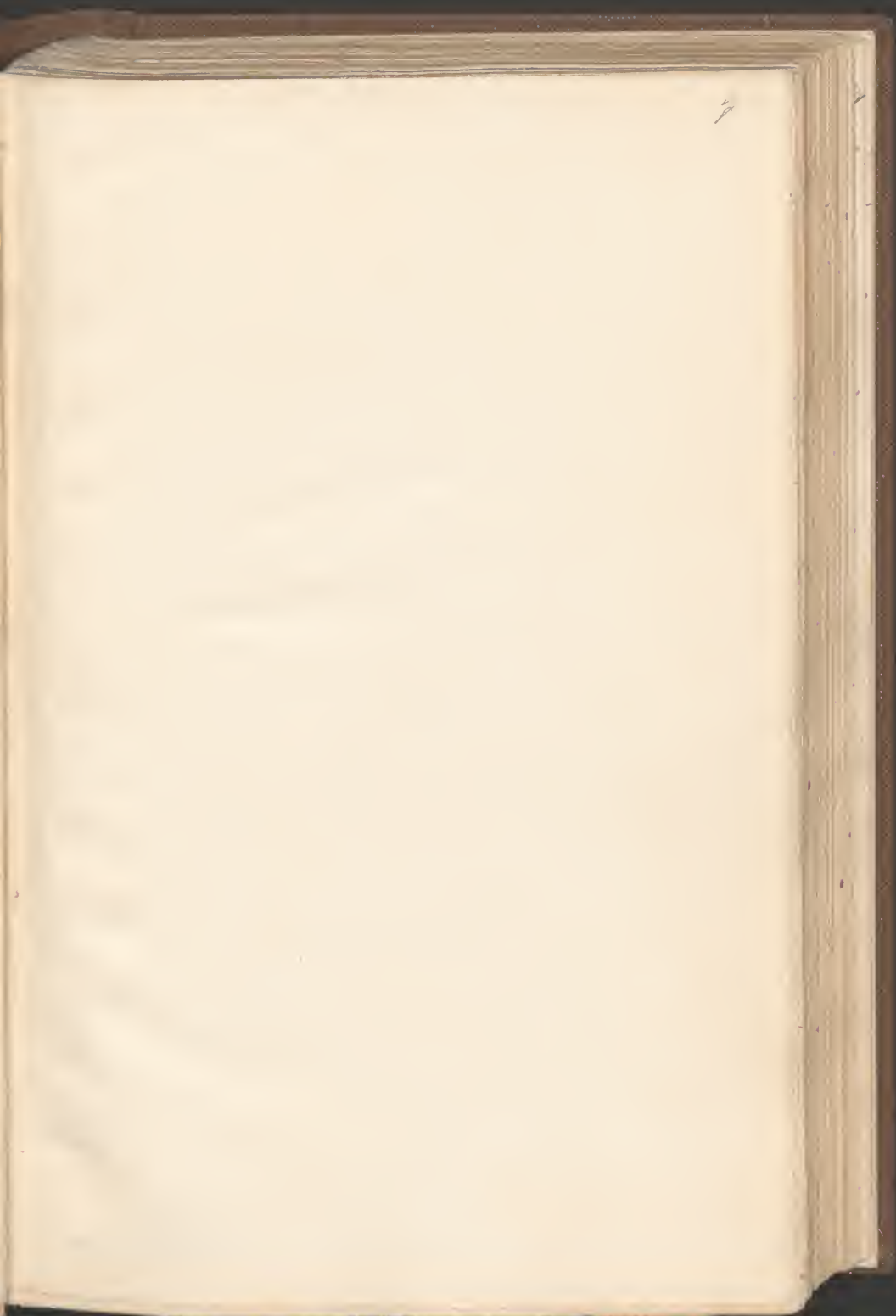


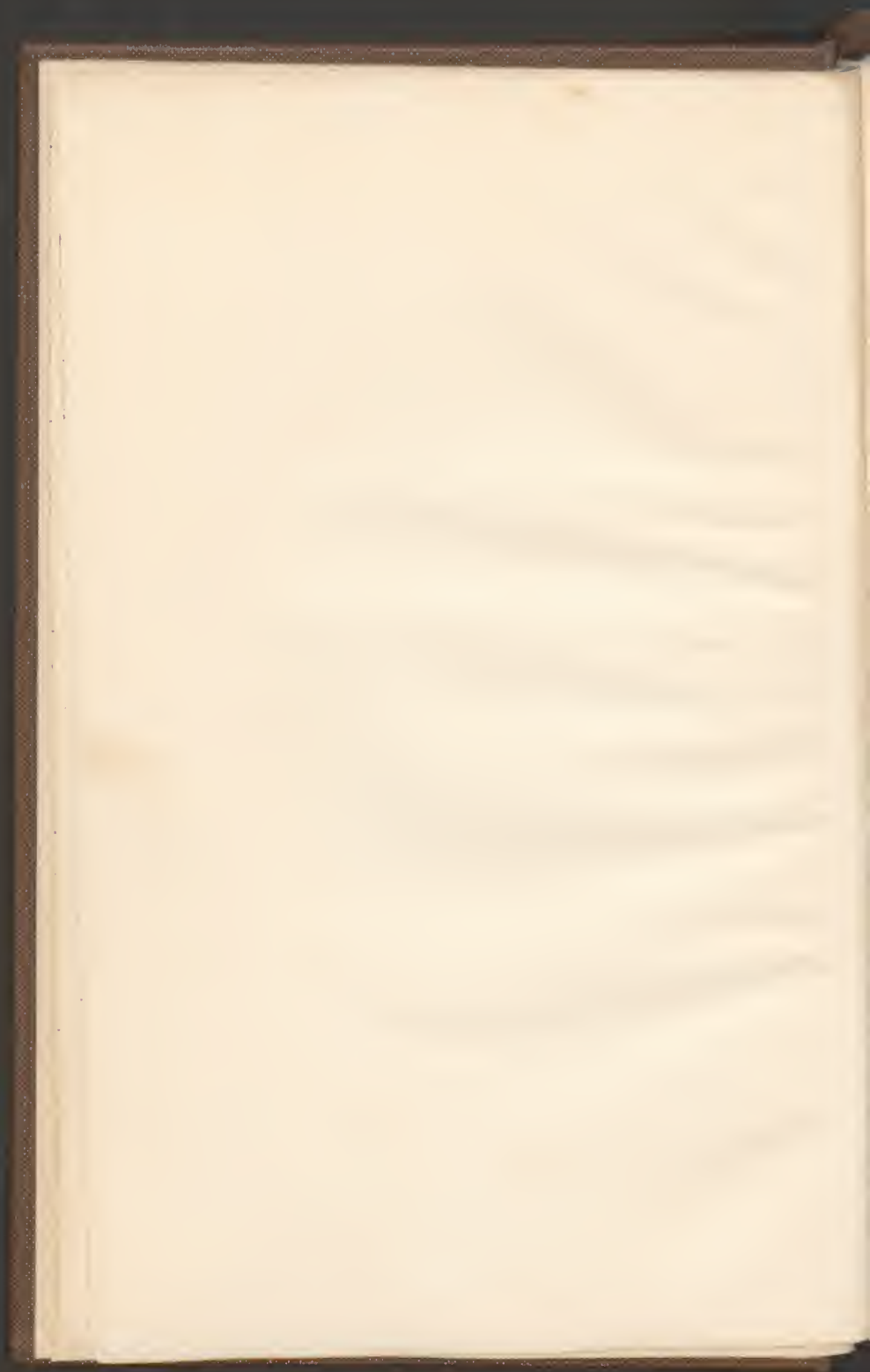
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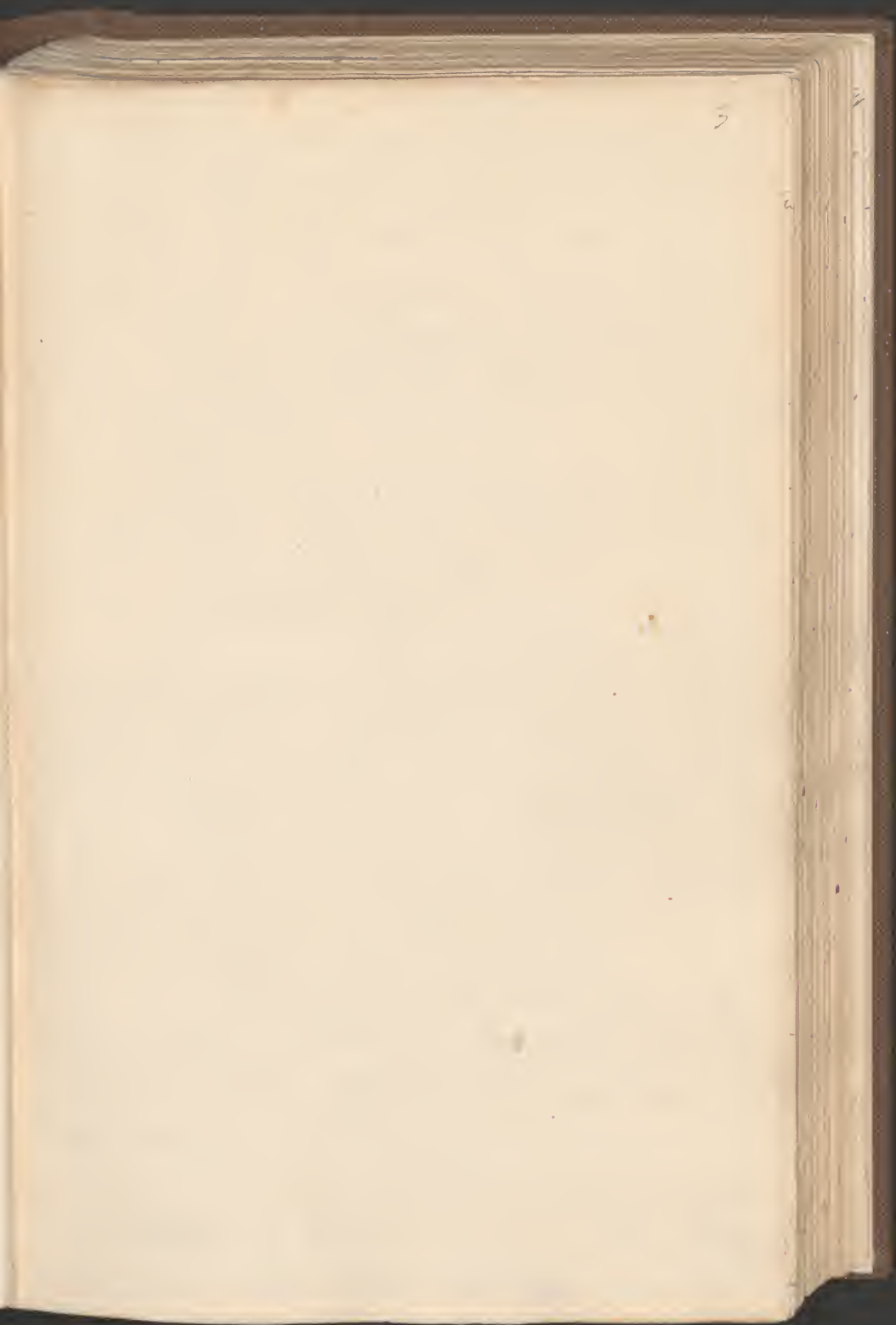
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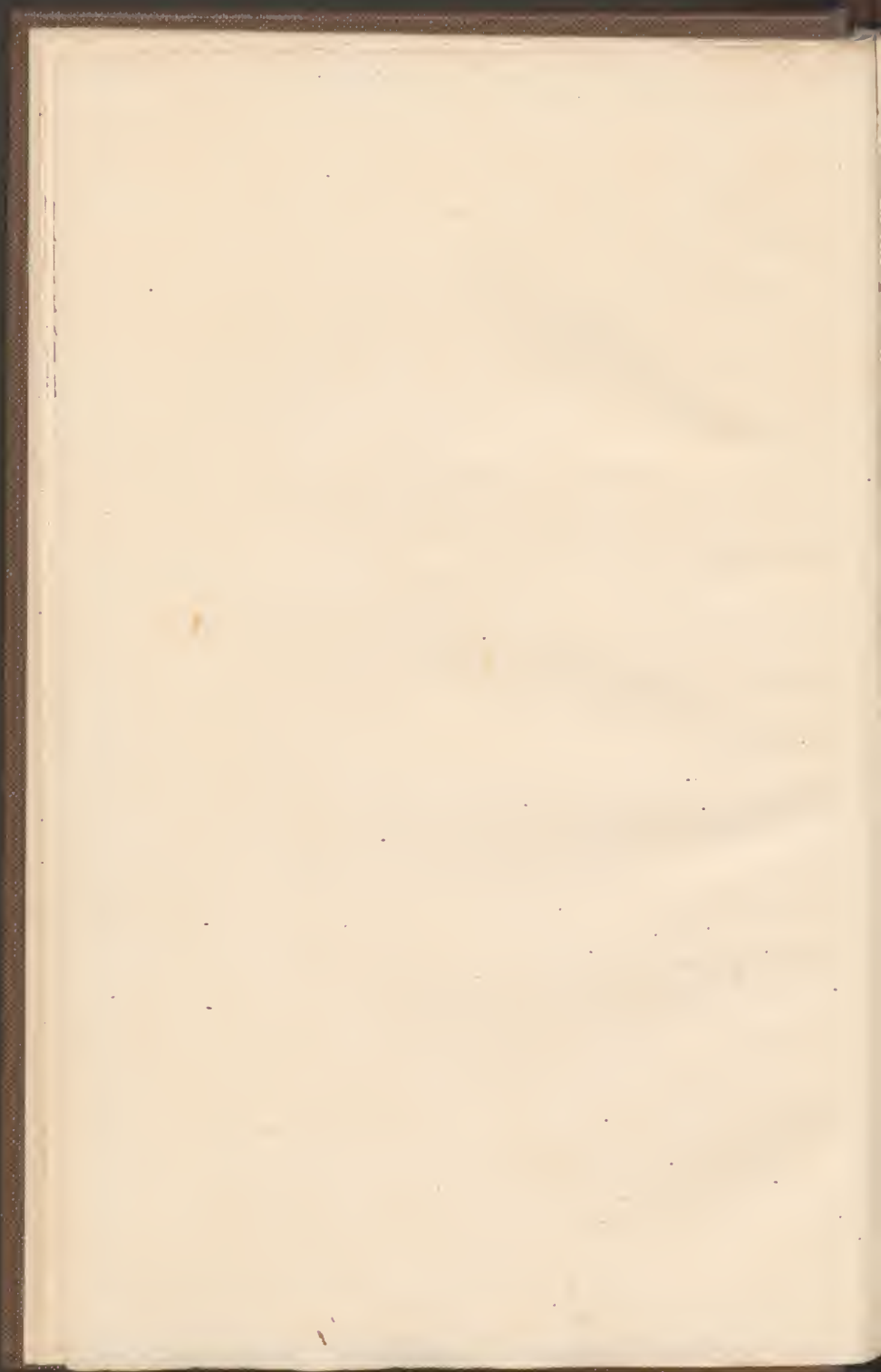
Wm. H. Hall











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Calomel grs X-XII will sometimes entirely suspend discharges, which had before been hourly. Sarcotins will even sometimes be rendered necessary. Calomel thus given produces cerebral irritation less frequently, than when combined with opium.

Botany Bay grs (Hearthorn's hist.) in the latter stage, though it does, not seem to be astringent.

In chol. inf. & in Dysent. I most usually repeat the full dose of Cal. at night till an impression is made upon the disease, which is done by changing ^{Cal.} to

If the stools are white Cal. in small doses is indispensable if given alone or absorbents.

When fatal chol. inf. usually terminates in hyæroc. - symptoms of which require Cal. spitz. turp. and karears sinapism - blisters -

I have known chol. inf. cont. 18 mo.
Dr Wood^d of Weth. from A. Talcott
note on Loejo Dio. Child.

It is generally dangerous or unsafe
to check the discharge from the bowels
with opium in the case of children -
The morbid action will be translated
to the brain" (Woodward & Simpson)

MS
B
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Cholera: *Vibrio cholera morbus*⁵
to distinguish it from the cholera infantum

Cholera of India - Spasmodic cholera
All the symptoms enumerated in the account
of the spasmodic cholera of India were
met with in N. Haven in the summer of
1831. & are not unfrequent in the course
of a period of years, in our part of the
country.

Treatment. In Russia venesection was practised at the commencement. The Anglo Indian physicians depended upon calomel & opium. The diaphoretic mode of treatment was extensively resorted to. The intemperates in Russia were more liable to die from this disease. The Russian physician in the Russian service depended upon external remedies & was very successful - losing but 8 or 9 per cent. This is our common mode of treatment likewise though in the progress of the disease we use other treatment.

Cholera in this country. We must avoid an error to which the physicians are not liable in Europe, viz. that of producing a bilious fever. To avoid this Dr. F. frequently begins with a full dose of calomel

Prof. F. has never lost a patient which
he regularly attended under this disease.

Indications. In mild cases, these
are to evacuate the first passages, if they
are not already evacuated - This being the
effort of the system. We may begin with
mucilages, warm teas - warm broths - chick
en broth is popular.

In severe cases it has been our practice
time immemorial to use powerful external
stimulants - drafts to the wrists & feet - ex-
ternal heat - mustard - ginger - horseradish
capsicum - flower of mustard wet with
spts turp. & aqua ammonia - to the stomach.
Next give opium & aromatics internally &
then calomel will not generally be needed
10 drops of laudanum & 10 of ess. peppermint
once in 15 minutes generally cured the dis-
ease one season - after these external applica-
tions had been made & had suspended
the diseased action of vomiting &c.

When the disease has continued some time
diluent will frequently allay the irritation

of the stomach & bowels better than any thing else. If nothing will stay on the stomach give an injection of a teaspoonful of tinct. opii. with 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls of starch. And if the rectum rejects the enema immediately, let an assistant support the part with a cloth & keep it in - in this way the irritation may be diminished.

Effervescing mixtures are useful in our climate. In cold stages stimulants must be added to them - as brandy, or aqua ammoniac.

The effervescing mixture renders the stimulents more diffusible & less local in their action. If nitre which acts locally & irritates the stomach, could be rendered diffusible, they might be used in many cases where they would otherwise be inadmissible. Hence also stimulents have been made useful in pneumonia, by combining them with cathartics - when without them they produced unequal excitement & increased the disease. This was practised with great success by Dr. Todd.

Prof. P. prefers small & frequently repeated doses of opium to 20 or 50 gr. doses

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Ginger tea is one of the most common aromatics but decoction, of any of the verticillate plants will answer

After redness has been produced upon the abdomen - camphorated tincture of opium - may be applied - dry and hot cloths also

Astringents are improper - being local in their action - & we need diffusible stimulants Astringents, as unicorn root - aletris farinosa - are sometimes used in the latter stages

Nitric acid is used externally

In the summer of 1831 - the disease was different from what it commonly is with us - It was attended not only with subsultus or spasms of individual ^{small} muscles - but also with spasms of the large muscles - the patient rolling on the floor. The stools were not watery - there seemed to be a tendency to digestion and affection of the stomach & liver. Prof. F. gave large doses of calomel & opium in the commence

of the disease - with but small quantities
of liquors - followed by cathartics even
though 40 or 50 gr. of calomel had been
given

Entero lith of Food. Concretions
in the elementary canal called bezoars
The bezoars of the whale are called am-
bergris & are bought by the London
perfumers to give strength to perfume

Proctica or diseases of the anus, unaccompanied with inflammation. Several varieties exist e.g. 1st Proctica simplex a local rheumatic affection caused by sitting upon wet grass and other similar causes. Relieved by opium introduced into the anus by the warm bath &c.

2nd P. spasmodica. The faeces will be very slender & the finger when introduced will be strongly compressed. Coincides with one of Goode's varieties, of morisco or piles. Remedies have been, opium in various preparations applied to the part & other narcotics, as the seeds of Hyoscyamus applied locally ^{in ointment}. Bougies give too much irritation to be borne. Various ointments of narcotics may be used. Carbonate of Iron with Conium has been given. But any preparation of Iron & any of the bitters were injurious. Nitrate of silver has been beneficial. One 20th of a grain of corr. sub. produced excessive pain. Astringents did not do well. Dyspeptic symptoms should be treated as they usually are. Mercurial

ointments have been applied
Proctia callosa. Symptoms flatulencia
costiveness, small stools volume of feces,
nausea: ~~Prof. Smith~~ ^{generally} in diseases of the rectum recom-
mended

When the feces are slender the finger
should be introduced, being previously
oiled, or besmeared with lard or better
still with mucilage of glass seed

To relieve costiveness the air cathartics
are best, but injections are better still

In case of violent stricture a stomach
catheter may be introduced above the
stricture of the bowels then washed out
by injections. This is a very painful
disease, frequently of long standing, &
may be a sequel of dysphelia. Ulceration
frequently comes on within the rectum

Prof. Smith divided the sphincter
in one case, but when the wound healed
the stricture was as bad as before.

Prof. F. treated a case with numerous
irrigations, mixed also with

camphor. also by bougies coated with
suet or tallow giving conium inter-
nally. The patient was very much re-
lieved. The ~~for~~ French elastic gum bou-
gies are best - but they may be made.
Proctia spasmodica and tenesmus are
the same

Proctia varicosa or piles - varicose. 3-
The piles are chronic diseases of the rectum
unaccompanied with fever, with tumours
of varicose kind, with warts also, with swelling
of the hemorrhoidal veins.
Occurs more particularly in those who have
strong action of the sphincter - even ^{though} they may
be in a debilitated state. The liver may
be affected. The varicose hemorrhoidal vein
may burst & then we have bleeding pile.

It is important to inquire into the causes
- which may be accumulation of feces,
foreign substances, &c. It may be brought
on occasionally by excessive exercise, & then
the patient must observe strict rest for
a time. Cathartics & particularly aloes
aggravate the disease. The emollient cath.
as the oils are best, especially if saponified.

to ~~not~~ be unhelpful in fact. It
is the passage of your stone, not
by the ~~stone~~ ^{te} but by the pass-

...but comes gradually
with a specific purpura ... face
of a great effort. ... attended
with great ... of the ...
... ... high ...
... much like ...
... & ...

The reaction which is common
in a slight ^{in spring} ...
... to great ... of ...
...
... in combination

In chronic disease of the liver of hot
climate recovery is becoming ...
... of ...
... by ...
... the case of ...
... the patient ...
Take 3 parts ...

It is about the same to me and to all
 it is about the same to all and to all
 to maintain the skin

There is a necessity to support
 the system, to make the skin, and, your
 body in combination with a balance.

There is a necessity to support
 the system, to make the skin, and, your
 body in combination with a balance.

By the way, of matter, recently done
 of digestion is of cubical - a few
 with a little spirit to prevent it being
 in a vein has much of the of
 a leucophlegm, with, could be

Quintessence articles are frequently
 of the highest value

Certainly our system is valuable and
 most valuable remedy - by the way
 however be made to produce a balance
 of each 2 or 3 times a day, with - 9
 and 10 to 15 days with a force of

are multiplied in the summer months
and the disease is most common in the
summer months. The disease is
caused by the growth of the
disease in the summer months.

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and foreign matter which is the cause
of the patient.

// White arsenic has a powerful
and a rapid action upon the
liver. Cold arsenic is an apparently
antidote to deny such patient
is frequently called white arsenic
of them is coming in after the case
especially after operation. A glass
of saffron water 5 or 6 grains is the
dose. It is not mentioned in the books
but was proved by the presence
of the arsenic. Have the arsenic
the taste a peltic capsule or
may also be used.

// The mineral acids are used in this
disease as tonics. The vegetable acids also
though correctly classed with the debilitating
agents, in certain circumstances will
have the same operation - perhaps by af-
fecting the liver. In the same manner
Heat though generally stimulating, may
sometimes be debilitating & Cold may be
stimulating from the reaction of the system.

Melaena. It is made a
variety of jaundice by Good. It is merely
a copious vomiting of dark grumous blood
arising from parasitaemia. *Melaena cruenta*
is nearly allied to passive haemorrhage from
the stomach. Prof. F. has always found it
connected with enlargement of the spleen.

Cholelithus. Gall stones. There
are however ~~none~~ no symptoms by which
we can distinguish this from jaundice.
The *C. quiescent* of Good has literally
no symptoms. The *C. means* is accom-
panied with violent pains, while the
stones are passing. We use narcotising
articles in order to relax the system and
so facilitate the passage. Opium is given
also as well as antimony, in order to
allay irritation, opium also relaxes.
For the same purpose, also we may use
the tepid bath, fomentations & injections
of warm water. In extreme cases, enemata
of opium may be used.
Colchicum & veratrum in vomiting

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doses. The latter produces vomiting with less eagerness than any other remedy almost as little as in the summation of animals. In some cases dry heat always irritation better than moist.

Paratyphus Surgeance with induration of the some one of the abdominal viscera accompanied with disarrangement of the al. can and of the general health. *P. hepaticum* is the most common. Symptoms general those of jaundice countenance pale and yellow Urine small & occasionally large in quantity high coloured also &c. &c.

P. hepaticum may come on from a general want of action in the system. Interruption or rather cessation of the catamenia is a common cause. In this case alterative bleedings were formerly very useful. Give also mercurials both internally & also externally e.g. a plaster of equal parts of gum ammoniac & blue ointment & called mercurial plaster, applied to the region of the liver, and accompanied with

a fine graining of calomel internally. If
the disease has advanced considerably it
may be considered as incurable.

Enlargement of the liver may be occasioned by
abscess & there be no appearance of liver
disease the pain & other symptoms being
except hardness, being confined to the stom-
ach and bowels.

This disease arises from the indirect
debility of the heat of tropical climates, &
is then relieved by mercury.

Drunkenness from ~~spiritaous~~ liquors
is a cause; but if the habit is left off the
disease may be curable. It may also
be a sequel of a fever, & then we must
enjoin strict rest.

Parabismus of the spleen ^{ague cake} may arise
from tropical climates, from fever and ague
& from excessive use of the bath which may
cause action to be driven inwardly upon
one of the viscera. This disease is accom-
panied with vomiting of greenish blood from
the stomach. ^{4 to 6 quarts} N.B. The spleen is out of

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common circulation, & hence difficult to be reached by medicines. Tobacco poultice is said to be useful. Yet excessive use of tobacco may bring on such affections.

There are various cases where from the symptoms, as red & aphthous tongue, you believe there is paratyphoid, & yet you can feel none.

Paratyphoid of the pancreas will be accompanied with vomiting.

Sometimes there are hydatids in the liver but no particular treatment is indicated.

The various decocted vegetables, ^{in paratyphoid} are used, as in jaundice. One of them was not mentioned above viz. the burdock both root, & seed. This article somewhat resembles cubeba.

Class Haemorrhagica

Class Pneumatica

Coryza: - a disease of the mucous membranes unaccompanied with fever. varieties catarrhical & atonica. Some kinds of coryza are a regular fever, with determination to this part. This disease should strictly be classed with diseases of mucous membranes, as dysentery. Cullen's classification was a great work for the time.

Following this disease there may be what Good calls *ozæna* - also surgical cases

The treatment should be diaphoretic consisting of pediluvium, tepid bath, vapours of warm water. warm water with moderately diaphoretic ~~infusions~~ articles infused. In case of great heat cold water is often the best thing for sweating. We may do injury by the indirect debility of too much heat

In the warm water, we may give asclepias, nitrous ether, sulphuric ether, vegetable acids, tamarinds &c. Currants boiled are tonic

Cold water, cold air &c. do not act by diminishing action merely, but by taking off the excessive action in one part & restoring the balance of the system - in other words equalizing excitement.

Rhonus - arising from a thickening of the mucous membrane - producing stertorous breathing &c. - arising also from great relaxation & atony of the mucous membrane. Treat with acids & stimulents; e.g. erysimum officinale & proacox (garden cress).

Polypos - when these are growing from relaxation of the mucous membrane astringents, such as sulphate of zinc injected, will often cure them. So also Snuff of Sanguinaria

Aphonia - atonica, from paresis of the nerves - not very infrequent, a sequel of diseases of the liver. Occurs in Preachers perhaps from taking cold.

Case of Rev. Mr. Colton - treated by Dr. F. with a teaspoonful of bellitony twice a day

with polygala pinnata & rubella. The senega
in doses less than 20 gr. is powder, operated
regularly as a cathartic. Another case was
cured by violent vomiting & purging
from eating cucumbers; the cure was
completed as above. Another case of
a man who had been salivated for a
liver complaint. Recovered his voice
by the shock of being thrown from his
horse. He & his horse were equally
astounded at the sound of his voice.

Class Pneumatica Order Pneumoniae.
Affecting the lungs and voice powers.

Most of these affections are symptomatic, & but
few of them idiopathic.

(Bleat cough - sonorous & violent expira-
tion - opposed not to any other disease but to
healthy respirations. Cullen excluded
it from idiopathic diseases.

It may terminate in pneumonia phthisis &c.
We are continually called on to prescribe
for a cough & we do in fact treat ~~it~~ as

a disease. Frequently it is difficult to discover the cause. It may arise from paralytic & various abdominal sources of irritation.

Calcareous substances may be formed in the lungs, without ~~now~~, or in the neighborhood of the large bloodvessels. There may be a morbid condition of the mucous membrane lining the lungs & their air cells - this will be intimately associated with affection of the dermoid system & then we operate on both at once. There has been much difficulty & controversy about the class expectorants & their *modus operandi*. They and their mode of operation are various. When the secretion is very viscid, antimonials &c which change & promote secretion, will produce a more liquid secretion & relieve the air cells of their load.

If the secretion is acrid mucilaginous, articles relieve - not by being absorbed into the circulation, but by soothing the mucous membrane of the al. can. beginning at the fauces & oesophagus - then the lungs are affected by sympathy. Hence

The old fashion of using lozenges, should be revived. The same mode of using astringent is to be recommended. These prescriptions should be made not only in simple Bex, but in phthisis &c. for we frequently can ~~not~~ break up a disease by curing one symptom.

~~Various~~ Various acids and stimulants are used e.g. claspaine, which Good appears never to ~~taste~~ have tasted.

Claspaine, liquorice, sulphur (equal quantities in powder - mixed with honey or better still with decoction of ~~haem~~ hounds boiled down & mixed with white sugar - is a most valuable remedy. The sulphur ^{in this composition} is a very efficient article, being laxative, & relaxing the mucous membrane - also affecting the skin. Prof. I have found

it very efficacious by itself in Bex sicca

In the cough of stone cutters & iron filers, mucilage kept in the mouth will relieve.

Dr Middleton by means of an agitating machine

caused the fine dust of medicines to be
breathed - He cured a young lady of this
town by making breathe powdered myrror
for haemorrhage of the lungs - He often
failed & sometimes succeeded

Dr Pearson of London recommended the
inhalation of powdered leaves of conium
in the vapour of Ether. Prof. F. caused
a young man to carry about with him about
an ounce of ether with a dram of green
coloured leaves of conium in powder & to
breathe the same once an hour ^{it was useful} or so.

If this cough arises from gonorrhoea
arthritic diathesis, stimulants, tonics &
acetate of lead have been prescribed
by Prof. F. with success

The vapour of warm water is often
useful to the lungs

Dyspnoea - Suffocating cough

It may arise from irritation in the
ab. cav. - from checking of perspiration.
which in common language, throws the fluids
upon the surface of the lungs - but Prof. G. says
there is then a morbid action is produced
which causes an irritation in the lungs,
and they relieve themselves by secretion
of mucus, just as an irritated eye relieves
itself by tears.

Use of terribin-
thinates and articles which resemble them
such as balsam of Tolu of Copaiba &c

Gum ammoniac is very useful. It
may be used by chewing it in the mouth
as Prof. G. has done in his own cases.

The terribinathates should be qualified
by mucilage & sugar with a little
oil of wintergreen or birch.

Dyspnoea exacerbans It had perhaps
been better placed among the varieties of Asthma.
It frequently arises from organic affection
of the heart, blood vessels & from
diseased state of the liver - as in drunkards.
Formerly the flowers of zinc & oxide of
Bismuth were famous, & though they have
gone out of use, yet they have often acted
like a charm. Sometimes the fullness of
the chest & other such symptoms causes the
disease to resemble Hydrothorax. Doop &
has treated such cases very successfully
by bleeding in the first place & then giving
Anagistura 3 drams - Senega 2 drams
Squills 1 scruple Juniper berries

Asthma - difficulty of breathing temporary
accompanied with wheezing & ~~and~~ sense of
constriction. It may be hereditary.
The melancholic temporary temperament
is thought to be more liable to it.
There is often great irritation & pain also

in the head in consequence of the difficulty
with which the blood is transmitted through
the lungs. It is liable to attack sud-
denly the young and robust having
them afterwards in perfect health or just as it
found them. It met with in
except in very rare instances.

Paroxysms occur principally at night
because the mental stimulus is then absent.
The exciting causes are irritations of various
kinds. Two proximate causes are de-
fined viz. 1st a spasm of the capillaries
of the lungs, 2nd an inflammation or turgor-
circles of these vessels.

Prof. F. would treat the Subject
in a less mysterious manner & simply say
that there is a peculiar morbid excite-
ment of the mucous membrane of the
trachea & lungs. We are too apt to
attribute disease, especially fever, to
the morbid states of the bloodvessels exclu-
sively - on the other hand the nerves are quite
as likely to be the parts affected.

Two varieties are made viz. the dry

and the humid Causes are - alter-
nation of temperature - acting on the
skin - repelled eruptions - & the disappearance
of oedematous extremities - said to be
caused also by ~~of~~ deleterious gases and
fumes - caused also by improper food
as warm bread - asthmatic patients are
more or less dyspeptic. From peculiari-
ty of constitution - the slightest inhale-
tion of the powder of ipecacuanha - vide
Duncan's Journ. The remedy in this case is
gum arabic. Here a foreign substance
producing a peculiar irritation of the fauces
&c produces a peculiar morbid excitement
which is called asthma - Various cases -

Humid asthma, has more grad-
ual paroxysms - cough not so dry &c.

Three ~~great~~ divisions of ^{the} grade of ac-
tion - ex-tonic - atonic & discrepant or un-
equal excitement. To these conditions we
direct our remedies - especially the last &
~~increase~~ a great part of what is written about
the propriety of articles from their raising or &c

during the power of life, is inapplicable

Bleeding may often be indicated in vigorous adults & may be very injurious in atonic cases. In ordinary cases it is not much to be relied on.

Purgings - merely - will generally be useless - except in merely muscular & not nervous subjects, except when the offending causes of irritation exist in the ab. canals. Prolonged, as mercury may be very useful.

Emetic remedies are indicated not merely in atonic cases, but in the discrepant - the best article being in a majority of cases, good tartar emetic given not in alkaline wine, which is of uncertain strength, but in solution. In some debile subjects ipecac. is better.

The object is to overcome the diseased action by suspending the peristaltic motion & the general powers of the system. Case relative which though rather atonic, was cured by teaspoonful doses once in two hours of solution of tartar emetic & the relief was

greater & more speedy than had ever before
been experienced by that patient. Here by
overcoming the diseased action, ~~and on which~~
was fast reducing the system antimony
was indirectly a tonic. Vomiting is
not so useful as nausea.

Coffee has been recommended 10z to 1gill
of water repeated every hour - It is worth
trying. Opium should be qualified by
those articles which promote secretion, which
is diminished by opium. Hence univer-
sally the use of Dover's powder, & other
such articles. ^{Opium is combined with nitre, salts &c.} Diaphoretics, in general, are
useful e.g. alcohol vinegar & water
which mixture appears to resemble acetous
ether, so much recommended by the
French to allay irritation. Other diuretics
are tobacco, senega, ^{the liver & kidneys are to be fed} squills - especially when
The terribinths ranging from spots of
turpentine to Cajuput oil & ol. wintergreen
compose expectorant with diuretic prop-
erties. Expectorants are *Gum Ammoniac*
Chenopodium Botrys called Jeru-
salem oak but improperly. Squills are to

be used where there is relaxation of the
membranes & not tonic action.

Diluted Nitric acid is recommended
by Boer. Camphor is valuable as an
expectorant diaphoretic & diuretic.

The vapours of ether is valuable

The acrid narcotics & disobstruents are
valuable in relaxed states of the system -
e.g. *Solchia inflata*, common tobacco,
Sanguinaria &c. Cold bathing is
said to relieve prurigo. Warm bathing,
is not useful. Mustard & other escharo-
tics are to be employed. It is said
that inoculation for the itch will cure
the disease, however we had better
produce the same effect by tartar-
emetic ointment or something of the kind.
Case of a halter from Bristol, England
upon which various articles

93
Hernalgia. Pain about the breast which
extending down the arms, sense of suffocation
&c. Formerly called Angina pectoris, &c.

Two divisions of Cord viz. arthralgia
(or coming on after exercise) & chronic

Prof. I propose another viz. sympathetic
arising from irritation in the al. canal
John Hunter died with it. First described
by Heberden. An alarming disease, especially
in those of short necks & broad shoulders.

The sensation is that of extinction of life

Pain principally about the sternum - pulse
irregular, intermitting, & motion of the heart
suspended.

Cause, are very obscure & doubtful
The disease may exist without any ossification
of the coronary arteries, or semilunar valves.

It has been attributed to plethora & to the
opposite state of the system - to asthma & gout
And indeed gout translated to the thorax
produces very similar symptoms.

The first effects are upon the muscles &
that upon the heart is secondary.

Cord recommended nauseating doses of

antimony - but Heberden ~~was~~ cautioned
against ~~these~~ depleting remedies calling
it a disease of the nerves which of itself
exhausted the vital powers. Prof. B. thinks
he has seen cases which might have been benefited
by bleeding but there is generally no indication
of it. A brother of Pomeroy's, while tutor
in college, preserved his life by the strict-
est moderation, in quiet speech & emotion
He was relieved by nit. silver 4 or 5 grains a day
Give as palliatives, nitrate of silver
ether, camphor, ammonia, compound sps
of Sassafras. Opium has not generally
done well - except in severe chronic cases
where there is constant pain, then 2 or 3
grains once in 2 hours, will keep off
the paroxysms. Hyoscyamus in 4 or 5 gr.
dose is perhaps better

Nitrate silver is one of the best remedies
particularly where the disease arises from
relaxation of the valves &c. In such cases
also Prof. B. has given myrror & sulphur

If connected with paralysis of the liver
give calomel. If connected with gastric
diathesis give trisporific doses of tinct. guaiac

2 or 3 lines a day with or without camphor
Prof. F. has had the disease chiefly himself
He was obliged to relinquish coffee using
a decoction of cloves, root (*Gen. ovata*) instead
& continued the use of the pill of sulph. zinc.
Many others were affected in the same manner
The mineral antispasmodics were efficacious
Some athletic young men were bled & occasionally
blisters were applied to the chest.

Pleuralgia - pain in the side with
difficulty of ^{breathing} ~~breathing~~ - It may be acute
& called a stitch. It may be chronic, con-
nected with the diseased state of the ~~abdomen~~
requiring the anodynes, tonics & antispasmod-
ics & blisters & strengthening plasters

It may be a ^{neurotic} ~~neurotic~~ ^{neuritic} ~~neuritic~~ affection requiring
caloricum, rostrum, & other diobstoments

The pain in the side of young people con-
tinuing is caused by distention of the blood
vessels - relieved by pressure, & in extreme
cases may require bleeding? & blistering

It may be a stitch in the ^{back} requiring dia-
phoretic treatment & the application of a hot iron

It may be connected with pleurisy & require
diaphoretics, laxatives & either of bleeding

One of the best remedies is cupping
which produces powerful counterirritation.
& may be made to effect considerable de-
pletion. although it is not a substitute for
general bleeding

We can cup with a wine glass or a turban

In account of the different theories

Dr. S. approves most of Todd's view
 considering fever as an affection of the whole
 system, & primarily the nervous system. the
 whole system being affected - head, trunk, &
 limbs, body, mind - sometimes one part
 & sometimes another being most affected. The
 determination to a part will be caused by
 a previous state of that part. ^{Dr. Rush} is
 quoted as maintaining that debility in the
 disease

Prof. S. does not believe much in the
 doctrine of periodical revolutions of the consti-
 tution dependent upon the sun and moon.
 As to critical days, he thinks they
 were probably more regular in Ancient Greece
 owing to their perfectly regular habit, & diet
 & to the expectant practice of their physician.
 In modern times we interrupt the regular
 course of the fever by our medication vid.
 Boerhaave. As to resolution of fever,
 Prof. S. thinks the assertion that there could

not have been a fever at all, is very incorrect, & would overthrow all medication. Also, if venues, obviate morbid action in the progress of disease, why not in the commencement & so prevent the disease by the strong impression made while the morbid action is yet weak.

We must prescribe for symptoms when the disease is not obviously determined to a particular part; if from consideration of the symptoms, we infer the affection of some one part, we must prescribe to that proximate cause, - though even then merely obviating the symptom does great good.

We must study carefully the character of the prevailing epidemic. No two epidemics prevail at the same time.

Cullen about the best author

26

Ephemeral fever. Fevers are supposed to affect particularly the bloodvessels - hence called Haematuria. Objections to this exist - It is a ~~secondary~~ ~~or~~ ~~result~~ of moral pathology. Nerves first affected afterwards mucous membrane - brain bloodvessels, skin

Ephemeral fevers consist of but one paroxysm - because there is no ~~sure~~ association, or ~~no~~ predisposition in the system. May be produced at any time, by over exertion of body or mind, exposure to cold &c.

Where there is a predisposition, various causes will bring on fever, external injuries, sunburnt drunkenness long exposure to the sun, cold, worms - sudden check to perspiration

When fever is once excited it fixes on some one part, from debility in that part, or from the previous injury. part by exposure, or from the previous predisposition to affection of that part. e.g. from sleeping in a newly plastered room, on a cold

matic person will have the asthma, a person subject to colic, will have colic &c.

Fever, are also caused by contagion though not to the extent supposed by the vulgar. The earlier physicians said little about contagion, the doctrine ~~was~~ ~~most famous in the~~ took its origin chiefly in the dark ages. The word contagion affords a comfortable resting place for the mind.

The ephemera called sweating sickness, was uniformly acknowledged to be contagious, - no dispute. It spread from village to village exactly like the Cholera of India. Yet it was a well established fact that the English only were affected in France - even though they had not been in England in a year - where was the contagion?

So of a family in Berlin ^(who were not attacked, when the whole street was sick) from Mass.

Better explained by diathesis - Contagion certainly does not apply - for they had left before the existence of the disease. A diathesis or tendency in the constitution is

a much better hypothesis

Contagion may operate in a pure atmosphere
& in the smallest doses. Infection is said
to require an impure atmosphere, & a large
dose. Small pox though unquestion-
ably contagious, is yet undoubtedly ~~can~~ epi-
demic at times & various in its nature.
Sydenham attributes these variations
to atmospheric influences & this is the
best account, whether the name is miasm
malaria, malar, or.

Haygarth had the best book in favour
of Contagion - q. v.

Cullen made miasm pedative
Rust made it stimulating & said
that hereafter the miasm of yellow fever
might be bottled up by the apothecaries
as a remedy

Chemical theories mentioned - Septon &c
Ephemeris again mites & acutay &
sudatoria. A disease very similar ^{to E. septon} has pre-
vailed in this country, being a variety of
intermittent - lately near Rochester overcome
by large doses of arsenic between the first & 2nd per.

Intermittent fever. The paroxysms are more regular than in remittent & the apex is perfect. We may determine an intermission from the first paroxysm with considerable certainty. The fever is generally synchrous though it may be more or less inflammatory & require bleeding.

Miasma - a term which originated about 2 or 4 centuries ago - a gas. There have been made *keino*, *idia*, & *idiokoino*, *kei-no*, *idi-nucumata* &c. Malarization is another term. Malaria includes miasma & malarization. Vide Joseph Aug. Smith.

Prof. S. observed himself affected with chills & a slight subsequent fever in consequence of riding in damp atmosphere. He advanced the opinion 15 or 20 years ago that intermittents followed the laws of epidemics & consequently would at some time return to the places where they had once prevailed. N.B. Intermittents are yearly approaching N. Haver, agreeably to the conjecture advanced at that time by Prof. S.

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Prof. P. thinks that the prevalence of ~~ep~~
intermittents prevails in damp situations
in consequence of the alternations of tem-
perature & moisture — ~~influenced~~ ^{being governed} also by the
laws of epidemics. — Undoubtedly also a
deterioration of the atmosphere will pro-
duce fever witness the ^{suffering} ~~death~~ of those engaged
in disinterment bodies in Paris.

Upon miasm vide Philip Wilson on fever
also vide Sanchez (the first Italian writer on
miasm) translated about 20 yrs. ago in the
N. Y. Med. Rep.

As to putrefaction of vegetable, Prof. P.
denies the fact calling it putrefaction
Intermittents prevail in the spring. ~~at~~

In the autumn of a hot & dry summer
intermittents most prevail.

A hot day succeeded by a damp night
is one of the sweetest causes, in the room

Lying on damp ground is another
Therefore persons at sea are not subject
to them — except in consequence of impure
air in the hold (N.B. this is not miasm, which
must be an insensible gas)

Intermittents may prevail in health, & elevated situation, - & even leave the marshes for them.

In the island of Trinidad, intermittents prevail ^{only} where there are dews. At Bay de
there are no dews - persons sleep in the open air - there are also no intermittents.

30 years ago intermittents prevailed in N. Haven & Hotchkiss town - At Hotchkiss town, where the soil is sandy & the water pure. A Mr. Thompson had an intermittent in consequence of standing all day in the water. So also a family residing on an island in pure water, had the same.

In 1770 a very fatal intermittent prevailed in N. Haven ^(patients diff in 27 persons) - It has been attributed to a mill dam of pure water with a gravelly bottom 10 miles out in E. Haven!! A large cold spring at the Muscle Shoals in Tenn. is sure to cause intermittents in those who spend the night there.

new countries, are moister, warmer in the day time (witness the heat experienced in riding through the woods) & colder at night, witness the custom of ~~keeping~~ a fire in the summer evenings. Probably new countries are more subject to intermittents. We must also take into account the sameness & scantiness of diet which exists in new countries. Dr. Ward of Middletown attributed an intermittent which he had in Ohio to his having lived on fried bacon for some weeks, ~~for as~~

New Milford has been more subject to intermittent, than any other town in this state. Vide a report of a visit occasioned by raising a dam in that town, to which was attributed the ~~prevalence~~ of intermittents, to be found in the transactions of the Board.

N.B. Other fevers have prevailed more, e.g. the pneumonia typhodes, in this town, & is called the N. Mill. This town is surrounded with high hills, obstructing the circulation, & consequently preventing the cooling effect of currents of air. The river is also wide. 20 yrs ago the intermittent prevailed in the

Hensatonick, & last year made its appearance again. Two years ago, on one side of a brook and the other in Norwalk, every one had the intermittent, or the other side, typhus.

In a school in Ireland (situation high & healthy) 2 or 3 fevers prevailed & a large proportion of the cases were intermittent - the cause ascribed was bad air & the use of animal food. In Rush's work, 4th vol. an account of the death of 15 out of 24 persons who had eaten of the flesh of an ox heated by overworking in harvest, & immediately killed in market.

In Philadelphia it is said that those who keep wood in their cellars are more liable to influenza.

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Intermittents are quotidian, tertian & quartan — def. parox. reg. with perfect intermission —

We have had here a regular quotidian in the form of a severe periodical headache, ushered in with chills; — bleed in all

& then sometimes the counterirritation even of a dry cup will cure, without a return. — Emetics are recommended. The best article is Fowler's sol. 4 drops 3 or 4 times a day.

Prof. F. has often given the arsenic to students

Intermittents they vary a different years like other epidemics. No one mode of treatment is specific. The fever is generally typhoid & requires tonics. Intermittents Remittents & Yellow fever run into one another; & some of them may terminate in one of them.

In countries free from remittents, the form & treatment of intermittents is generally simple.

Still simple intermittent was formerly & may still be cured by producing a moderate excitement upon the system previous to the accession of the cold stage, by 25 or 30 drops

of audacious sleeping the warm perspiring perspiration - in a horizontal position - which is most favorable to equal excitement. The same effect has been produced by alcohol but the article may produce very injurious effects. Case related of an Irishman at the sand stone quarries in this town, whose companions broke up the intermittent by brandy but he was reduced to a low comatose state of a gangrenous fever - caused evidently by the alcohol - Cured by cantharides, & cinch bark once a hour, yeast poultices, with charcoal, & ^{bark} in this.

Intermittents from the south, in which the liver is affected, cannot be cured in this way - a course of mercury is required. In such cases also bark alone is often not the tonic, being less diffusable than Sassafras, & acting more exclusively upon the stomach. Case related which was cured by external heat & with the internal administration of cal. & opium - followed by bark &c.

Two cases related in which intermittent

lents, were caused ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ irritation
& were troublesome cases. Bleeding, pur-
ging, vomiting, all the mineral & regu-
lable tonics were tried, ^{it} being
broken up (in one case) - cured finally
by cal. & opium - administered with
reference to removing obstruction & irrita-
tion. The ~~of~~ other patient died exactly the
same, located Prof. S. ~~do~~.

- perhaps the disease terminated in convulsion.

These are various
modes of breaking up the fits. One is
by ligatures, applied so tight upon one
or two of the limbs as to check the motion
of venous blood, producing pain & a
new excitement. It is ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{not}

N.B. in the cold stage the blood leaves
the surface.

Pills, of sulph. zinc ^{equal quan.} cal. & myrrh
beginning with tartar emetic, given in pow-
erful dose, followed by cal & jalap then
giving about ten grains a day of the pills,
were infallible, on the western lake,
among ~~an~~ an athletic population - The

prescription - was given by Dr F. to a
captain of a gang of laborers. Still
the same prescription tried upon the
blacks of the south failed, & success
followed the administration of
pepper & N.E. rum N.B. the blacks
require stimulants and acids, espe-
cially pepper, black & ~~and~~ white

Opium species & camphor is often
a good combination. Alkalies, effor-
vescing mixtures &c are often useful in
quieting the stomach. The neutral
salts also may be proper.

Quinine is not always a substitute
for bark. Bark may increase
a tendency to congestion. Case cured
by the lancet by Dr. Keen, in which
the disease had been aggravated by
bark. Bark in any form is more
efficacious when given in increased
doses just before the paroxysm.

The recurrence of the fits may be
prevented by a very strong impression
on the mind. Story of the Conscience

& also of Dr. Shelton of Litchfield. The
latter had two ^{or three} around the front
yard-elm trees - the double bar ^{pointing}
one exactly north the other south. The former
had a secret specific - bruised partly ^{the weight} roots upon

The arsenic is to be given when there is
too much action for the bark. It is not
suitable every year. There is no present
or future danger ^{of it}. If it does
not cure in a week, let it be discontinued.

Among narcotics, nuxvomica has been used
& in Germany *larrea quadriloba* in this coun-
try the bark of the wild cherry.

Sulph. quins. in 4 gr. doses just before the
paroxysm in 2 or 3 gr. doses 2 or 3 times between
them. Probably at least 200 indigenous arti-
cles have been used. One of the best of
our aromatics, to be added to bitters, is *Scorus*
calamus. Dr. Cullen tried the experiment
of depending upon a combination of mere
bitters with aromatics, & succeeded *vide Clinica*

The popular prejudice is that if the
fever is suffered to run its course

Powder of the leaves of thoroughwort a little spe-
ful 3 or 4 times a day has cured in cases
where the bark, could not be tolerated, the
stomach being irritable, the skin dry &c.

Cascarilla has been much used as a
substitute for Peruv. bark being more
palatable. Angostura Bark also as a
bitter. If a diarrhoea takes place &
astringents are indicated, *Cornus circei.*
is best. Bark of *C. Florida* was used
in the Revolutionary war as a substitute
for Per. bark. It is rather nauseous at
first, but like Per. bark improves in
gratefulness by age.

Several spec. of *Eupatorium* or sedative
gales, *verbenifolium* &c. are perhaps
not inferior to *E. perfoliatum*.

Hypericum parviflorum or low cen-
taury, & the other species, *leuadenae* &
sanctorum, are useful bitters, astringent
subacid & may be prescribed, when no-
thing else is at hand.

Sivodendron tupa or ^{the bark} is rather su-
perior to *Cassia alba* - bitter & aromatic

All the species of Magnolia the bark —
may be used in the same way, but yarrow.
Alnus serrulata, Pinus, or white & black
alder. The bark of these perhaps resemble
the bark more than any other.
The viburnum.

Where the bark has failed 5 gr. al. & 10 of
nutmeg 3 or 4 times a day has been very
useful — alum being astringent & cathartic.

In the Western part of N. Car. the prac-
tice is said to be useful, which is
followed, of commencing with a table
spoonful of common salt as an emetic.
In some parts of Virginia they commence
the treatment with a decoction of
Arisblochia ^{strong} *serpen* ^{1/2 oz to 1 pint} mixed with
glauber's salts as a cathartic & refrigerant
or with antimony as an emetic.

It is frequently useful to commence with
an emetic, & in some cases with bleeding.

Preparations of the metals zinc copper
& Iron have been used with advantage.

Remittent. - Good's remittent - epidemic -
- is not our remittent bilious fever - but
typhus mitior, or the synchysis of Cullen -
or some variety of the hospital or jail fever.

It is generally a single or a double
tertian. Caused by heat acting upon
the liver, skin & al. canal. The determi-
nation is generally to the internal
viscera - sometimes to the head.

Commences with chills - affecting the
skin principally, at its first attack -
- by debility, produced along according to
Cullen - increased excitability according to
Kuntz, who hence recommends a horizon-
tal posture & diffusible article.

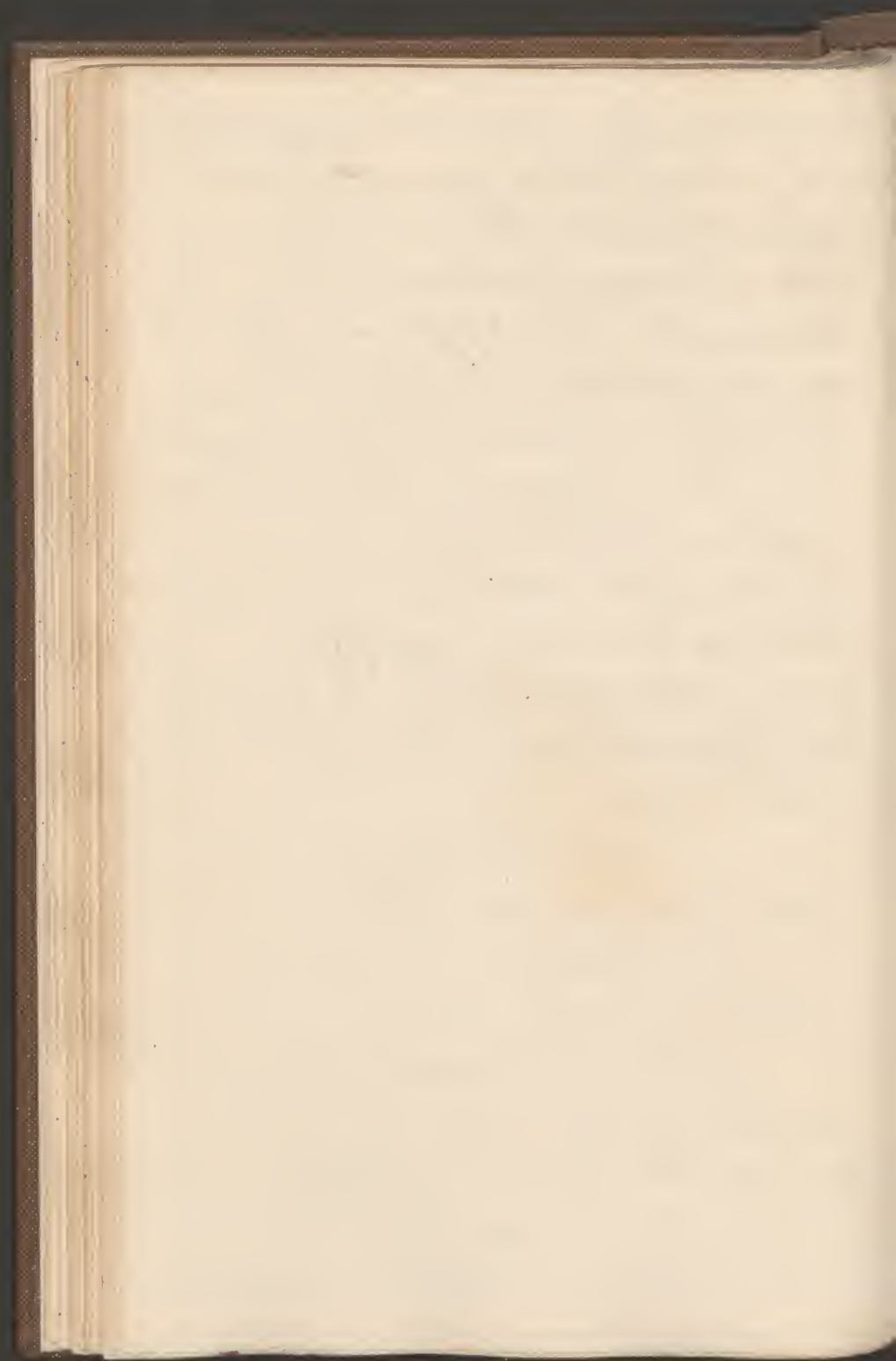
^{the same} Cause may produce intermittent & remittent
- lassitude languor & chilliness pain in
back & limbs - stomach irritable
with full sweat, sometimes strong -
diarrhoea, vomiting - finally black
omit of flocculent matter (the granulated
black vomit is called coffee grounds) - exacer-
bation at mid day - recedes 5
(Differing from the congestive typhus or

Assisted by its remission, & paroxysms
by greater flushing, & more emaciation of parts
& especially by its affecting the liver

Still we can only distinguish them by
observing the whole epidemic. A single
case can scarcely be distinguished.

In 1805 a remittent fever, (or according
to some authors) fever, in June, became
a typhus in the autumn

This same remittent fever, may be a
toxic, & have not one symptom. He will
be in a state of asphyxia, the powers of
life being suspended - he must be roused



26
Case related in which nothing would stay
on the stomach & the patient was, apparently
in the last extremity, 40z. bark in 2 quarts
port wine, were thrown into the rectum
pressure being made between the injections
to prevent the ~~wine~~ contents of the syringe
from returning; at the same time the
skin was acted upon by counterirritant
& external heat. The wine was absorbed
the bark was, some days afterwards, brought
away in the form of natural feces, by
means of ~~the~~ injection

It is better to give small doses of
calomel frequently, than to give larger
doses - salivation is not required
It is the fact however, that in the West-
ern part of N. York, larger doses
are required than with us

Where calomel fails, in producing
its appropriate effect, it has often been
assisted in doing so, by the administra-
tion of acids, as lime juice

It is often of importance to direct our
chief efforts, to the regulate the now natural

not, and let it. In regard to food
and drinks consult the inclination
of the patient, and proceed with
safety. Be especially careful about
not depressing the patient. Keeping a
cheerful countenance, inspiring hope &c.
Using no falsehood however.

36
Typhoid fever. That which invaded
about 40 years ago in the S. I. was quite a
different disease from that which has pre-
vailed within the last 20 years. It was then
a milder remittent. In 94 or about that
time, a pain in the calf of the leg was con-
sidered the "peculiar symptom". Some of
this time have never recovered from that
affection. Sallow, epigastric pain has been fixed op-
diagnostic as it does not occur in a re-
mittent, of course. Redness of eyes has been
fixed on by some. How can we characterize
an epidemic of typhoid fever by a few discriminating
marks? e.g. in Philad. it was decidedly
marked near the docks, & became milder
than common remittent, at a considerable
distance off.

The epidemic must be characterized by
the violence of the first paroxysm, the sub-
sequent apyrexia (considerably perfect)
the second paroxysm, with its remission
the black vomit &c. These symptoms
are found only in the worst cases & by
these, the epidemic must be distinguished

These symptoms, are more particularly the following

As the yellow fever in the W. I. has, lately been different from that which prevailed a century ago & which was a mild intermittent, running on 30 or 40 days, it has been said to have been imported from Boulan in Africa - Others attribute it to Miasm.

As to its contagiousness, this was thought, in former years, almost universally to be a characteristic. Dr. Rush is quoted by the Europeans as an advocate for contagion, yet he afterwards changed his opinion. In 1822 in N. York it prevailed only in a particular ~~disease~~ locality. Persons ~~who~~ who went into this part of the

but after all the habitation had fled
were attacked, & those of the sick who
removed, did not communicate the
disease to other persons. The French
physician who travelled through this country
a few years ago, collecting the opinions of
physicians, had 3 to 1 of the physicians, against
contagion. He ~~observed~~ remarked that
the hold of a ship was the most fruitful
source especially where bilge water acts
upon new timber. Many cases are on
record of the yellow fever's break-
ing out in ships which have come direct
from torrid climates.

The yellow fever in N. H. of 1794 was uni-
versally attributed to John Wilson's trunk
All the facts about J. Wilson's trunk were denied.
An exciting cause may have been the foul
hold of the brig. But at that time the therm.
had been above 80° for some days there was
an excessive stench from clams, oysters &
shad, heads about the wharf - so strong that
even of the wharfingers could not endure it
before breakfast. it produced vomiting.

Dr Rush laid great stress upon decayed wood as a cause. It broke out in Silted field grass, attributed by Dr Sheldon to a pile of chestnut wood. In Catstree it was attributed by Dr Wright to heaving in a state of putrefaction.

If produced by specific contagion it ought to be more uniform in its character. It may be mild it may be ataxic. The patient, maybe attacked as if struck down by a blow. Sometimes, it commences with a subderangement. In some of these cases, the patient is said to have dropped down dead - here probably the disease had gone on insidiously. Mr. & Mrs Smith were walking about in the morning - their physicians predicted that they would die before night. Before night they were buried. These are called walking cases. They may be distinguished by the sinking of the countenance, & the dull eyes.

In all such cases the system must be roused. The two Jacksons roused the

excitability of the system - by dashing of
cold water. Our Sea captains, are gen-
erally successful on shipboard - catching
the first symptoms. One of their modes has
been to begin with hot herb drinks & tartar
emetic - soon evacuating the bowels by
Lee's pills, or calomel & jalapa &c. I.B. this
is in the case of Sailors & also in army
stages. Almost every mode of treatment dis-
ease is curable in its forming stage.

Persons from the pure air of the country
are more liable. Those who have had the
disease once are not liable to it in the
same season nor so much so if they re-
main in the country, as if they have
spent a winter in another climate. In
its most malignant forms however it will
sweep off all indiscriminately.

Jackson & Rust bled immensely with
success.

The treatments of different writers is
inimitable. The after appearance of
fever & rigors is no argument in
against previous bleeding - for they may

proceed from excessive inflammation
tion. There is, a tendency to exhaustion of
the constitution - hence it may be neces-
sary to begin with supporting remedies
soon after the bleeding. (Do not depend
upon bleeding merely) after we must
follow it afterward with counter irri-
tants. If bleeding is proper, follow
it with 20 gr. doses of calomel to excite
the liver. The fever is not necessarily
bilious; especially before the latter stage.
Study the character of the epidemic &
prescribe for the symptoms as they appear
In severe cases we have ^{not} time sufficient
for exciting salivation. Though it may
be induced by cor. sub. or the mouth
After the first paroxysm we may
use sulph. quinqu. &c. And in feeble cases
& patients mild diaphoretic treatment
will answer. Hence many boast of curing
with calnoplex & ~~castor~~ castor. oil.
Lime water, mucilage, oils & finally
~~when indicated~~ effervescent mixtures &
finally stimulating as grain.

21
cum ec. are to be treated for the ex-
nabile & ...

For allaying irritation of the stomach
the coluber, Poptea ec. old paper
mixed with ... a.m. is one of the best
articles - taking especial care not to
excite the stomach by the bulk of your
articles. Apply a counterirr. of
2 parts aq. cam. 1 part of sp. th. sp.
made into ... the mustard
applied to the whole

keeping up afterwards, a ^{moderate} diaphoretic course
Diet of milk is essential to quietness of the
stomach.

Colic water vice to the head & throat
may be used in case of excessive heat
of the fauces

If the disease continues, it will assume
a chronic form & should be treated with
coluber & a moderate to in course
let bark be used if the disease intermits
- avoiding bark if there is a tendency to
gestation - checking diarrhoea & gut keep
a peristaltic action - abating

in the occurrence of any new symptom -
Generally cathartics are necessary
in this disease, but sometimes stringent
e.g. acrid soap - all things
tend to increase the inflammation.

40
H. fever is a species, or rather a variety
according to Good. (better made a variety)
of yellow fever. Hectic fever has its
varieties, its cold hot & circulating stage its
paroxysms, like those of yellow fever, oc-
cur chiefly in the night.

In cases of ulceration it is questionable whether
hectic arises from absorption of pus or from
the irritation of a diseased surface.

Mr. Hunter says that hectic may come on
in the constitution, without any local disease.
Still there will be a probability of the
lungs being affected. The fever affects
itself upon that part. There appears
to be a predisposition in many persons
who are here said to have
diathesis, characterised by sanguine
disposition, fair skin &c.

This is fever of weak & not of active
small quick short (called sharp) pulse
There is great inaction - Congestive
sweats & diarrhoea come on only in the
latter stages. Said to be distinguished

In the irregularity of the stages & the
in the relapsing stage, &c. but
In intermittent fevers, hectic is cured
by (Rheumatism is cured by leeches
placed in intermittent fevers). Hence the
importance of attending to the nature of the
country & its diseases.

Rapid hectic accompanied with plethora
is called galloping consumption.
There is no case great lassitude after exercise.
Modes of treatment. If the patient is
conscious the action of the absorber to be con-
stant for the exercise the best is the
constant motion of a vessel. Exercise
seems to be disordered. If the mind
is affected, prescribe for that.

In case of white tongue & soft fauces
the often can cure by giving Good
nourishment, nigh mixture or Jenkins pills
or nigh, camphor, sulph. iron, carb. potash
by decomposition with stomach in shade
(carb. sulph. pot. & carb. iron.)

Mineral acids are used with or
without the milder tonics, of course

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of nose (forming leverage with nostrils
road). Ears, broad, in, low, low
considerable reputation. It, seems
perhaps deobstruent &c

Circulation continued from. It has slight
variations, being to be felt but what they, to
intermittent. 3rd spec. Cerebra 3rd spec.
3rd spec. 1st of Cerebra - 3rd spec.
Great power, force - hard & strong, ^{so long, etc.}
side, little mental disturbance, less than
other forms. Varies to idiosyncrasy, & sym-
ptomatic. The attack is greatest in the
morning, & after food. But it is
that it has always a local cause in the
brain, & the makes it originate in the
brain. So the blood have taken the name
of local cause. devoting their attention
exclusively to the part of the organ)

Circulation, like other form. (loss of app-
ete, languor, chills, loss of app- cause
perhaps never with ataxic hard & strong,
& free pulse continuance about a good night)

But after there will soon be on local
affection. Cancers are a reaction of
mind, or body, ^{or both} which is eating, & is passions; not
in tropical climates it is thought to be
caused by absorption of bile. This doubtless
But modern exam. do not necess. of lib. the
part most affected, but merely the one
first affected. e.g. In pneumonia typhoides
were affected with inflammation &
ulceration of the ear. If such had died
in part most exam. would have indicated
the seat of the disease

When the inflammatory or catarrhic diathesis
exists, the exciting cause of fever produces
the form of fever. Mr. Hunter & Gairdner
at his time thought the diathesis
changing. Mr. Hunter thought we
have above par. Something in this with the report
of those who have acquired a gouty diathesis from
excessive indulgence (indirect debility) Still
Mr. Hunter ~~had~~ should have taken into
account the change of diathesis

Treatment. Commence by abstracting stimulus
of every kind & lowering excitement by Quiet
Linet, stillness, horizontal position & darkness
as soon as possible. The patient is
the most & great remedy. Still after the
excitement is lowered by bleeding, there
will remain an unequal excitement that
is to be removed by remedies, for all
medicines have some peculiar action
by which they change action. Bleed
from a large orifice. The blood will
dash out of a vein, as if it came from an
artery. Among an athletic population, there
is greater tendency to entony. Among a
sedentary pop. Fevers affect the nerves.
Fainting is recommended & derived by Sill,
Takes from 20 to 40 oz. continuing the flow
of blood until the pulse is changed. If
necessary, repeat the bleeding. Follow
with cathartics & neutral salts. Cool air
is important. Astheny is a powerful remedy.
Case - young man - full tense pulse, diffi-
cult respir. pinkish expect. Bled 8, 10 oz.
Was bled afterwards next day, by a German

Physician, who insisted that he had not
been suff. bled. He was cured by
Prof. P. by arteriomy.

Hence we must change action by
timony, by calomel, by diaphoretics,
after the patient has been brought down
to the point of excitability.

Formerly specific ~~drugs~~ articles were
resorted to - especially, James' powders
which article cannot be depended on with
much certainty as tartar emetic.

Feeding the stomach with water
follows no perspiration, will increase the dis-
ease by the stimulus of distension.

Antimony probably operates more by genera-
ting excitement than simply as a reducing
agent. Avoidance of the stimulus of heat
at night may be of more consequence
than, the administration of medicine.

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Typhus - In Boerhaave's time these two
kinds of fever were called inflammatory & nervous,
in Cullen's time synocha & typhus, by
Brown entonic & atonic.

Under this general division is en-
tered a vast assemblage of diseases, & more
graphs must be studied. The jail fever
has its peculiarities. The hospital fever, a
different set prevailing among the dissipated
& sailors. When Prof F was student
in Philad. the hospital fever was the only ty-
phus fever which prevailed in.

It was a low fever, attacking those who were
brought to the hospital, depressed by dis-
sipation or distress. Upon the continent
of Europe mild typhus is called nervous
fever, & is not considered contagious. Typhus
prevailing in armies, &c is considered contagious.
Cullen considered it contagious, or rather
infectious (i.e. arising from idiomiasis.)
There is no disease now existing that does
not appear sometimes to be contagious
communicated. So of typhus

This disease will prevail among one

class of citizens, in one year, & among another, in a subsequent year.

Prof. F says that about 20 years before he commenced practicing & was called slow & long fever. The word typhus was unknown to the people in general. About '80 or '90 it ceased & reappeared in 1805. Prof. F. thinks that the period of its recurrence will be found to be about 25 years. The old slow fever, was a typhus in form. Typhus does not prevail in California, subject to intermissions & remissions. Typhus is said to be the fever of the upper country in Peru. Typhus of Europe is apparently different from ours - it is then considered contagious. The European disease is probably more severe. For a thorough consideration of contagion vide Hazzard, who is an advocate. The contagionists have added nothing since. One of the greatest difficulties Prof. F has known a person affected is many times. Yet it is a general rule that a person is not liable to be attacked twice by any one epidemic.

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This disease has no more ~~distinct~~ tendency
to a regular course than any other. The
expressive natural termination means
nothing. The period of the disease is from
7 to 20 days. The causes are obscure.
Ergot has been thought to be one of them.
A deterioration of the quality of food, caused
by changes in the atmosphere may be a
cause of change of diathesis.

Typhus commences, with languor, lassitude,
chills, local pains, in head, back
muscles, like nervous rheumatism.

The nervous system is first affected,
the cerebro spinal system then the brain.
The blood vessels of the nervous system
of the abdomen. In its progress makes
a local determination to the nervous
system of the lungs to the brain
to the peritoneum, producing necrosis &c.

In Europe patients carried from
a low situation into an airy hospital, have
had the diathesis of their disease changed
from low adynamic to such a degree of activity

to be relieved by bleeding.

Where there is local determination, excitement may be equalised either by raising the vital power in other parts - diminishing excitement in the part affected, by ^{leeches} bleeding, cupping, blistering &c.

Good makes a species of typhus Prof. P says as much as a thousand species of typhoid disease might be made with equal propriety.

The disease affects the mind more than inflammatory fevers - affects also the powers of voluntary motion, the sources of animal heat

It is characterised by confusion, aversion to thought & to exercise, eyes more languid & dull, more so than in most fevers except yellow fever.

The pupils may be too dilated, or contracted, the latter indicates irritation of the brain.

Some say the moral principle is affected as Dr Rust says it is in yellow fever this opinion probably arose from confusion

of exanthema - . Duration of cold continues
longer than in other fevers - 5 or 6 days.

The pulse is usually quick

More unequal in extent than in most
other diseases. Tongue commonly white
at first - sometimes black - When
white, it becomes, ~~black~~ centrally,

Tongue, in low cases, covered with sandy
Urine pale or ^{light coloured} sometimes the
bladder becomes torpid, & that too without
the use of suppositories. Generally the
powers of the stomach are suspended at
the ~~struck~~ commencement. Peristaltic
motion generally suspended. Stools generally
liquid, which Dr. Smith considered a ^{pa-}
thognostic symptom. Respiration ob-
structed. Perspiration also - sometimes,
there is (the most common one) catarrh of
skin, the skin appearing papular. This
has been considered a mortal symptom.

Connected with this is a derangement in the
so powerful, that the patient will escape from
his attendants. Case related met on the road
by Prof. S. hurried on by him without allowing

Nutrient & death. There is sometimes a
peculiar odor. Some persons say
they can distinguish the disease by it.
Prof. G. thinks it resembles that of liver.
Other diseases have their odors, e.g. measles,
& scarlet fever, which resemble in part
a metallic odor.

The diseases may terminate in in-
firmity - in necrosis - in
at the termination, the cuticle, sometimes, peels off.
Can the disease be cut short? undoubt-
edly, - It is not always advisable to do so
sometimes the death of the patient will be
the result.

The common opinion that fevers abate
down at their commencement by
diaphoretics & diaphoresis, is correct.

Unless the powers of the constitution
are strong the organ - necessary to
cut it short may destroy the patient.

Almost all diseases may be cut short
but judgment is required, as to attempt
it. Mental excitement, some-
times, cures the disease perfectly.

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Case related of a man, seized by an
alarm during stage's insurrection

Treatment, must vary according to circum-
stances. As a general rule bloodletting
is not indicated. Many cases, however
are benefited by it. When at first there
is pain in back, limbs & head with flushed
face, you may bleed moderately, give
calomel, & excite diaphoresis.

Local bloodletting, cupping & leeches is pre-
ferred to general. Cupping answers
the purpose of counter-irritation, & the
affection.

Leeches applied to the anus will relieve
the inflammation of bowels & the portal
system. General bleeding ^{gashes of organs} does not relieve.

Emetics are more indicated in typhoid
fevers than any other period, - there
are exceptions. In the early stage they
do not exhaust - they excite the secretions
of the stomach, promote diaphoresis
& general excitement - they ^{purge, by strong organs} may break up a

Constitution of brain is relieved
neither by general bleeding nor by bleed-

ing from it to p. art. now by cold
water applied to the head. Perhaps,
success would follow, putting
patient into the tepid bath & then
applying cold water to the head.

Coma of a congestion is to be distinguished
from coma of inanition by the pulse re-
sisting the finger, flush of the cheeks & throat
being of temp. art. - & by the face not being
pale, the extremities not cold? - the pulse
not being soft frequent & weak.

Cathartics - Give neither cathartics nor e-
metics, if the patient is taken with equal
excitement, soft pulse, gentle perspi-
ration, & loss of muscular strength. Still
in peristaltic motion is to be kept equal
of health. Indeed this is a rule
applicable to any function of the body.

Case related. A woman was taken in consequence
of attending her husband, she was relieved &
kept comfortable by moderate stimulants until
the 14th day, when the symptoms indicated
the directly opposite mode of treatment, which
was adopted. Then cathartics

are moderately given

The mild cathartics, as magnesia magnes.
sulph. elixir. prop. &c. &c. Though even
these injections are better

Tonic laxatives 2 gr. rhub. & gr. opac. 2 or 3
times a day, are good in mild cases to keep
up a gentle peristaltic mot. in mild cases

Subacid fruits e.g. tamarinds, stewed
oranges, roasted apples &c. &c. can be benefi-
cial in the same way. There is a tendency
to increased heat in the mucous membrane
the abreaction of fistula - even by rectum
will be indirectly tonic

Bladders are to be applied as near the
part affected as may be, in case of
pain

Customary evacuation, as old ulcers
or bleeding piles, are to be kept up.

The restoration of the discharge of an old ulcer
will invariably break up the disease.

Evacuation of the bowels by injections is one
of the most important parts of the treatment &
diminishing heat, allaying irritation &
to article will allay irritation of the pel

or viscosa, as well as an emulsion of milk &
water, or some such thing with say 2 tra-
nsudates of spts camphor.

Sweating is an important mode
of treatment. It has perhaps done more
good & also more hurt than any other mode.
If after a time it does not relieve, it in-
crease the disease by falling in with the
morbid action, just as any other mode
of treatment may do, & it is then to be
discontinued of course.

The system may be too low or too high
for the point of sweating - which there-
fore may be promoted by refrigerants
or stimulants.

Some cases sweat of their selves - this
indicates an equal excitement.

Exertion may prevent sweating, which
can be promoted by narcotics &
the sweating powders, especially
camphor, ipecac. & cremor tart. & opium
℞. ʒss. 2 gr. camph. ʒss. ipecac ʒ 10 gr. cremor. ʒss.
half this quantity.

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Contraergon is a diaphoretic resembling
serpentina. This way is made - ½ pt
water ½ pt. milk while boiling, add 1 oz
glycerine - the curd will form on the top
& the clear liquor is to be decanted without
boiling the curd.

Stimulants - are much required
Prof. F. thinks he has often done better by
reserving his stimulants until a critical
period. The great difficulty, with respect
to them, has been an indiscriminate
mode of practice. e.g. that valuable rem-
edy ipec. canth. which was introduced in
1815 by Prof. F. has probably done as much
hurt as good. Prof. F. was led to employ
this article in typhus, from observing its
effects in producing adhesive infl. in ulcers
(vide Robertson on Canth.) Prof. F. gave
it to keep up an inflammatory action
It does not act much on the blood vessels.
It may be given to produce a counter-
irritation in the pelvis, to relieve cancer
Phosphorus is given with the same intention
It is not so good as Canth. It may be given

dissolved in water or in ether (not appearing
the vapour to approach a candle) in form
of phosphoric acid

Some practitioners, very respectable ones
almost wholly upon salivation
by mercury Prof. F. thinks salivation
does hurt & in general does not use
mercury unless the liver is affected
if obstinate vomiting comes on one
of the best remedies, hot spices
Use also counterirritants - & stimulate
across articles applied to the fances i.e.
camellian alcohol, ether &c.

Sweating typhus 20 drops of sat. tincture
in 2 hours relieved a man of vast
length & vigour who was taken with wash-
sweat & violent delirium
The disease was suspended 3 times in this way
Prof. F. thinks that if he had been better
intended with the article he might have

saved his patient. Though this sort of
lyphos, is a uniformly fatal

The discharge of blood from the nose, is
unquestionably of the therapeutic. & may or may
not indicate local bleeding, general bleeding,

The metallic antispasmodic tonics are
often very serviceable in cases of great irritabil-
ity of the system which if not checked will
carry off the patient. The article which Dr. F.
has effected cures with is Bismuth. Flowers of
Zinc were formerly given but are rather in-
ferior. Where there is great aversion to
medicines, it may be best to suspend all
medication for a time. For, nausea & vom-
iting excited by opium or brandy will be as
debilitating as that of tartar emetic.

The other metallic tonics are Sulph. Zinc.
or Mosley's tonic solution

Contra Bark in typhus. It was an old
rule never to give bark when there was a
dry skin & furrowed tongue. Unequal ex-
cite-ment contraindicating bark. Still Sir Isaac
thought we might succeed by combining

with the bark either deaphorches, or neutral salts. In intermittent countries, bark may be very useful in typhus.

Prof. J. succeed in remittent, with the angustura bark, but failed entirely in typhus. In the same cases however per-
suetaria, from its diffusibility succeeds well. Also the tepid bath did well.

The simple bitters with or without a-
romatics did better than the sponger to-
nic. e.g. throughout of hops. the for-
mer being, slightly laxative & the latter
being nervine & acting on the liver.

Also Camomile, & the various articles
called Centaury.

Alkalies in many cases are
serviceable - e.g. carb. pot. sod. am.
combining Carduus or seeds or any spice
or aromatic seed. These are to be given
especially for acidity.

Legumes may be used very freely

in the early part of the disease - operating
as diuretics & diaphoretics. In the latter
stages they are liable to produce diar-
rhoea, & then if they are still continued
we may have haemorrhage from bowels

Ether is a valuable remedy applied
in a full dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ dram or 1 dr. to the
stomach or inhaled in vapour.

It may be diluted by mixing with
spts nitre. It may be combined with
spts lavender - also with Huxham's
tinct. bark. It may be diluted with
water. Sometimes it is dis-

gusted with the smell of ether in con-
sequence of association - then give
some other analogous article

As a substitute we may use the
mineral acids. These are in some
seasons very beneficial

Cornus coccinea is the best article
for the diarrhoea which frequently carries
off our patients. Carefully avoiding the

slightest exertion. Case related in which
the blood settled under the skin & the patient
was in the lowest state - supported by exter-
nal application; & stimulating & tonic in-
jections, until finally coagulated blood
was passed & the patient gradually recovered.
Case where a quantity of clotted blood
in the postero-cornu caused an ob-
stinate cough which could not be checked
ed

Spiritus, anidrexi (ac. ammoniac)
Canphor & nitre soluble tartar offic-
rescuing mixtures &c. are to be used
where the fever approaches to synocha
Camphor & nitre is the old febrifuge.

In a diff set of cases we need

Capficum 1 to 4 gr. *pell-*
boy - grain of paradise & a variety of
others. The latter especially where there
is relaxation of a testis tympantia aff.
of abdomen &c. either with or without chalk
Turpentine has been given in teaspoonful
dose, once in 2 or three hours

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When we wish the water given to quench
thirst to prove diuretic dissolve in it
sugars of the nitre or in alcohol
It is diuretic & diaphoretic. If nitrous
ether be given pure it is apt to offend
the stomach but Dr. thinks it should

Diuretics will tend to produce a
crisis. This mode of practice, that of
producing a crisis is too much neglected
(perhaps) at the present

Cool air, cleanliness &c are of
very great importance

Application of cold water is of the
greatest importance, whether we can ex-
ploit or not. It was used by the
ancients. The modern use was started
by Dr Currie or Dr Jackson first
In the latter stage sponging is to be
preferred. If there is local determination
it is not to be used. Prop. S. Lasbrouques

used ^{it} with success, in some cases a horse
then is cough

Apply it as often as the heat is increased
Apply a wet cloth (muslin) over the
nostrils to cool ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} air breathed

Diet Broth is much used - It
had much rather to be given by
injection. Coffee may be given
Tea - toasted bread - arrowroot
jelly

Enough should be given to dilute the
secretions & prevent them from becoming
acid & to keep up the peristaltic mot.

It should have been mentioned with
respect to hemorrhage that in extreme
cases, a c. lead with opium - or others
by injection, is the most commanding
remedy.

In the latter stages, where the stomach
is very irritable & ~~is~~ ^{is} offended
gratify any strong craving of the ~~stomach~~
patient especially give them

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order of they cure for it
case of a obst patient cured by bread
& cluse

On the different sort of Typhus.
The typhus of Eng. goes through a family
With us one or two members of a family, will
have the disease & perhaps, a year or two
after, one or two more.

In 81: a company of soldiers
was quartered in the New Township of N. H.

It is a law, that where persons from
different parts of the country are brought
into close contact, disease will break out
- no doubt of this fact. It was thought
to be contagious, especially as the inhabitants
of the town caught it by going into the camp.

It was a typhus gravior with copious
diarrhoea of dark colored faeces. Prof. F.
treated it successfully with mercury &
mustard inapiens, &c.

The famous fever which broke out at
the Assizes in Eng. in which the Judges &
various persons connected with the court

sickened with a fever apparently caught from the smell of the prisoners. Prof. F. thinks may be explained as above by the crowd of persons in the Court Room from different parts of the country.

Spotted fever. Prof. F. considers a variety of typhus. The severe cases of typhus copialis, he considers as ataxic cases of typhus. The Berlin fever would have been called a bilious fever by the physicians of tropical climates, as it affected primarily the abdominal viscera - vomiting, dry skin & tongue - oppression at the praecordia - generally torpor of the bowels - sometimes diarrhoea. Calomel was given but there was a difference of opinion whether it should operate as a cathartic. Horse radish, must. or red pep. & brandy, or to the surface was indispensable at the first - the pepper & brandy will act in 10 min. - afterwards we may blister if we wish. If we could use but one mode of checking irritation of the stomach it should be external:

The lepid last very sometimes,

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Opium was given.

Stimulants were grateful in the commencement, if rendered ~~to~~ diffusible by effervescing mixtures. Brandy alone seemed to increase the irritation.

The physicians had much better have been got, than to have attempted as they did to attend upon 30 or 40 patients at a time & prescribe the most powerful course of medication - indiscriminately applied of course. Add to this the agitation of the public mind - which was excessively increased by the controversies about the treatment.

Cases - a young lady - another patient treated with starch & laudanum inject. & turpentine internally, and a strangury & a week's constipation was produced.

In Wallingford Prof. F. saw - sinking cases. Case - a young lady - constipated - unable to speak - ^{stomachally irritated} - relieved by external applic. & inhaling for the night the vapor of ether. After that the stomach would bear it -

plants without nausea (Brandy exciting
nausea, is as reducing as tart. em.)

In the same house a vigorous servant
girl with synochous grade of fever
was treated with cal. & tart. em.

with equal success.

In Berlin the tinct. canth. was found
valuable in case of intractable stomach

Keep a vigorous action of os
mum, cut system as you can
especially the dermoid system.

On Synochus. Prof. I consider
it as not compounded of but as a grade
between Synocha & typhus. Good is
extremely confused - caricaturing the
subject by his varieties - he brought
himself into difficulty by making it
a distinct species. Prof. J. fuller's
account. It is said to be the most com-
mon form of fever in Europe. The precise
line of division between this & cancer we can-
not be marked. Gallen says it arises

from the same cause, as Cancer - Good, from
the same as typhus. Both are probably
right. Good's variety, *putidiorum*, is en-
tirely a malarial disease, including all
cases of fever which are not terminated
by sweating. His variety *flava*, is proba-
bly the old yellow fever of the W. I.

Querspal fever one of the varieties
may be treated as a distinct disease.
The purp. fev. of Hey of Leeds is undoubtedly
an entonic infl. of uterus & periton. & is ter-
minated by copious depletion. Yet it must
according to evidence, have been typhus
& have a totally opposite mode
of treatment. This fever comes on when
great stimulus of distention of the uterus
has been over and, shall be entonic or
typhoid according to the prevailing dia-
thesis. Prof. I have for many years
of the typh. character coming on with
pain in the head back & high
& treated with emetics & cathartics e.g.
pills (cathartic) of rhubarb ipecac &c,
calomel. Where there is a considerable

the use of light pectorant, either
suspend the diseased action by in-
tins of opium, & then give opium by the
mouth, either pure or in form of dia-
phoretic powder, & give cal. or blue
pill - letting it stay in the bowels over
night & bringing it away in the morning
if necessary by a enema - & in this
way break up the disease.

In the more ordinary form of the
disease - there is full soft pulse, pain
in head back & bowels. Give common
doses of powder, camphor, chalk &c.

1/2 dr. cast. ar. 1/2 dr. Can ph. 1/2 oz
gum arab. giv. a - pint & half water
wineglass full 2 or 3 times a day - this
has acted like a charm in case of ^{febrility} headache

10 parts aromatics, sc. allay irri-
tation, checks vomiting, prevents the
formation of acid. Prescribe for
symptoms, carefully avoiding local
determination, by blisters. Too warm
clothing may produce phlegm upon doles,
carefully avoid stimulating drinks

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hot and so. It is very difficult & case
nurses of the opinion that it flips as neces-
sary to make milk. Case of the profes-
sors own wet nurse - cholera & ob-

If the fever arise from obstinate co-
stipation - & caused by parturition of course
cathartics are of great consequence
Case in which a patient was by
misapplication of this treatment Story
of Dr Bird & his horse

This fever may have a gangrenous
tendency & require bark &c.

The ~~entire~~ ^{entire} form is to be distinguished
by the enlargement of the pulse, quickness
& ~~thickness~~ ^{thickness} - then
there is inflammation of uterus & pari-
tium - indicated by soreness of ab-
domen, ^{tympanitis} enlargement of uterus, pain
of bowels &c. then bleeding cathartics
& afterwards opium or op. & cal.

Both kinds of infl. take place, viz the
suppurative and the adhesive the
first perhaps always preceding.

In the mild form of the disease the

have been given to abate the subacute
~~sub~~ inflammation

In the examination case of typhus re-
lated in which wine, quinine &c. in the
the most powerful remedies, were given
and as appeared to Prof. F. ~~for~~ were
producing no effect - the system
stepping under as much disease
as it could bear at his urgent re-
quest the remedies, which the attending
physician thought were supporting
the system, & the abstraction of which
would sink the patient at once, were
abstracted & no change followed.
Nothing was given but light food for
several days until a change appeared
to be coming on: then remedies were
given & the patient recovered

Class Haematuria, Order Phlogistica
Heat, pain, soreness, & even effusion, must
with fever. Inflammation may vary. The
material in the dogmas of the schools, with
great caution, and care. It is important
that the word inflammation is used
for we are to it the idea of action.
The inflammation must vary
according to the diathesis & according to
the structure of the parts affected.
Bleeding is said not to alter it & it is
frequently, & properly,

~~that~~ Heat, hardness, redness
are observed upon the surface, &
these phenomena are supposed to exist
in internal infl. This is supposed
also to commence there also from
a point & extend. Eryth. is suppo-
sed to be an affection of the capillaries
but it moves as fully as, or not affec-
ted hence the use of narcotics.

Mr. Hunter thought it a ft. analogue
to a blast. Eryth. is strong or —

I without doubt new-vessels, are formed
in this coagulated lymph. Prof. S has
seen the

It increased bulk of the part is thought
to be the result of effusion

The red globules, of the blood are carried in
vessels, which do not ordinarily receive

Error loci is now thought to be an effect.

Mr. Hunter made 3 forms, viz adhesive,
suppurative & ulcerative

Cullen supposed all ind. to be tonic.
A proper state of the system is necessary,
in adhesive, & fl. & suppurative, fl.
if low, it is to be raised. if irritated it is
to be quieted & if there is too much action
this is to be brought down.

The indications ordinarily are to restore
parts without suppuration not so
necessarily in fevers. E.g. pain & redness
inflammation, high are not to be dis-
cussed in fevers, but to be promoted
if they exist, by blisters &c. For this
is a remedial action of the system
, we may translate it to vital parts

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This is a critical evacuation of fe-
ver, which is not very uncommon.

Spontaneous suppurative infla-
mation in a deep seated organ, pus exsists,
& confined by the psoas muscle,
liver &c. &c.

Pus may formerly be considered, a solution
of dead matter but, now considered an
excretion analogous to blood, it
dissolves dead parts and promotes
granulations - and forms new
and vessels.

Pain, abscess - soreness of the
part, cough, paleness &c.

At the fatal Hospital, and
quail, not so in the country.

Differences of opinion - as to the prop-
erty of opening the - In the country
we must treat with spirit - look, and
nourishing diet &c. and, say one day in
the week letting the patient rest in or-
der to generate excitement, and then
on that day giving a Hotter's Tonic

seen to wear out completely, but is
restored by rest.

Genus Phlyctene. W. J. S. has
found the troublesome inflammations of
the female breasts best relieved by rest.

Genus Phlyctene. Hordeola cysts
may generally be cured by mercurial oint-
ment. Furunculosis 2 kinds, cutaneous
& atonic. Some kinds are dangerous.
Begins like a very small pustule with
an elevated point, without fluid. This el-
evated ~~point~~ white point, is generally scratched
off, without its being observed.

It cannot be cured by incision.
to commence its diseased action even -
after using the knife or caustic, and to run
on so much the longer.

It seems to commence with a dead part
which must be suppurated out - just

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as is the case with a cold feet, as it is
called, which comes on in some ~~part~~
states of the constitution - after ~~some~~
lesional injury - a black spot first.

Bleeding will cure.

The best mode at first is to apply stramonium - the leaves in summer.

This affection is supposed to be connected with a lammatory diathesis & to prevent fever.

There is another kind ~~connected~~
of ~~the~~ hyphom ^{grade} ~~fever~~ or the anthrax-like
kind - black-purple streaks of purpl.
if on the fingers extending up to the axilla
- it is proved by experience, here, to be
benefitted greatly by a hye poultice over
the whole hand & arm. The constitutional
treatment is of the most consequence
Carbonic acid, wine, porter, bark
aromatics - ammonia as a stimulant
- alternating ~~the~~ alkalis to make
stimulants have more effect. Prof F.
thinks alkalis & the hye poultice operate
by generating excitability.

Case. Prof. F. Stung by a caterpillar
while trimming a tree - her arm swollen
streaks up to the axilla - applied a
monia. Well next day

Phyrea Anthrax. Tumour
flat, extended, livid, elevated edges, vesic-
ular, the vesicles changing into orifices
discharging an ichorous pus

It may be treated like the typhons
here. Emetics may be needed - cathar-
tics generally are, mercurials to change
the secretions - Diffusible & dispo-
sitive stimulents e.g. serpentaria, can-
thar, ammonia. Fermenting poultices,
Charcoal poultices. Yeast & charcoal
or Lye & charcoal poultices

Irritability of the stomach may be
relieved by carb. acid - ~~it~~ Carb. acid
is also a ~~stimulant~~, & produces diffusible
action. Early in the disease a blister is
the most effectual application.

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Circumscripting tumours, Fomitus
Seems to be a disease of the root of the hair
Often prescribed for. Perhaps one
of the best applications is dry powdered
Rhubarb & antimony in treacle, 5 gr.
sh. & gr. ant. Flowers of zinc &c. are
used. also camphor externally & internally

Whitlow - or Felo - may be
be cured in its commencement, by
strong external applications
of blisters? Lunar caustic applied
thoroughly has lately been said to cure.

Pres. Cauges thought stramonium
would always cure it at the commencement.
- it does relieve the symptoms.

When affecting the nail, & called run
around & may be cured by ~~it~~
sc. When in the palm of the hand,
it has been fatal from gangrene.

Incisions down to the bone -
Plunging the hand into boiling water.

Erythema is a local affection.
Erysipelas is a const. aff. with a local aff.
Erythema erysipelatiforme, is nothing more
than Erysipelas without fever.

Erythema gangrenosum cannot always
be discriminated at first, & oedematous
(of downy kind, for instance) is very liable to
become gangrenous in some constitutions.

It may seem contradictory to combine poulti-
ces with astringents, yet tonic effects may be
produced at the same time that heat and mois-
ture are applied e.g. white oak bark poultice.

Where there is tumid redness, the empirical
practice & the universal one is to appl. dry
flour or roasted flour. It is a soothing ap-
plication - absorbing acrid secrets. This prac-
tice was introduced by the French. Most applica-
tions are generally condensed, though the
aerous (viz relaxation) gases are not very
satisfactory. Where there is tendency to gangrene
stimulating appls are required e.g. camph. or alcoh.

If the necessary tonics and stimulants do not
set well on the stomach, give an effervescent
mixture. For children - for corals or the

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Blasts, on the other hand, are good, the erythema
infl. travelling faster than the blast.

Inflammations of the important internal
organs of the system. The pulse will be materially
affected in inflammation of organs important to
life. The stomach will be much affected by
sympathy. The brain is subject to a great va-
riety of affections. The term inflammation is usu-
ally limited to chronic infl. of brain

In aff. of heart, pulse is agitated, cheate-
red, irregular, bounding, intermittent.
or broken i.e. partly intermittent, which last
takes place also in pulse, & in hemorrhagic
fever the pulse will seem to have for

Stomach, inflamed will be
depressed, during the whole
disease. If all in depth are affected
Gastric, or appropriate inflammation
like those of the stomach. Disconnected
sympathy e.g. man with division of the
descent cathartics. Testicles inflamed may
cause nervous irritation, or result, or cause
great irritability of the stomach.

Empoasca cephalica, 2 varieties,
profunda meningica the former chosen
by me among the dropwings. But the
watery effusion is an affected effect of the
inflammation. The brain itself may have
a suppurative infl.

Cephalitis meningica - a acute
infl. of brain - pain in back part of the
head - pulse various full depressed
as is said - free & hard & the fever called
a curiosa - flushed face, ^{subducing} great sensi-
bility to light & sound. Not so common now
as formerly. Formerly Prof. S. had strong
convulsive cases. pulse full, intense, face
flushed, eyes red &c. when the veins are
open, blood flowing with great force.

1st indication, depleting. It is recommended
to bleed from temp. art. or jugul. vein.
Local bleeding had better be deferred
till after general bleeding 20 30 or 40 or 2.
Calomel - neutral salts - senna & acids.
Ante. Do not attempt counter-irri-
tation until after reduction by depletion.
Use calomel, also afterwards. In the

mean time cold water &c. may be applied
to the head. Negative treatment is of
more consequence than all the preceding
viz. avoiding light, noise, & other excite-
ments. Teases may be aff. of mind,
vuln. & exertions of body, or mind. alter-
nations of temperature &c.

Avoid the stimulus of distention in en-
teric diseases, even if effected by water.

Tartar emetic in small quantities, being
very careful not to excite vomiting; 4 to 10 grs
Nitro also to be used.

In some constitutions, the disease may come
on more gradually, & also ^{may} be complicated
with periodical headache. Not more than
half our diseases have nosological diseases.

Compress a oleo's tenderness to the back
& excruciating ear aches, brought on from expo-
sure to cold &c. Sometimes it is a severe epide-
mic. It may terminate in inflammation of brain
or in suppuration of the ear. In 1811 it was cu-
rable by proper treatment. Treated by Prof F.
by equalizing excitement generally, by heat.

to the feet, aspirate to the feet & to the
to the part of counter-indication - cupping
thrusting & scarify to the head near the
mastoid process. When the skin is near
the bone, great pain will be produced by
cupping but this pain is pleasure.

Scaphroches powder; camphor very freely
in drastic doses of opium. The object is to pro-
duce a resolution in the very commencement
which is accomplished in a few hours
if not, suppuration comes on.

When a bug or fly gets into the ear
inject a half pint of oil also which will
bring out the insect by its respiration.

The little scarlet West I. d. bean is the
most difficult foreign body to extract - accom-
plish this by a small spoon.

Empyema parietalis or quinsy
Where the grade of action is low, treat with
capsicum, arum. etc.

Empyema Pneumoniae pneumoniae
pneumoniae maligna nota & Prof. Ferri
bilibas. Cullen's practice was simple & efficient
but the disease prevails as an epidemic & no
one enters, alone, or, as appears to be the case
is at present, synochus Pneumoniae
vera, or Peripneumonia of Cullen, is a
disease attacking those who labour with
per aor. - difficult respiration is one of the
symptoms & must be treated. It is
by administering the vapours of hydrochloric
or of hot vinegar. Then bleed, in order
to bring down the system. The expectora-
tion varied from mucus to a bloody or
rusty colour or various discharges. Bleed-
ing will be an expectorant. Where there
is great irritation narcotics will promote
expectoration. Stimulus is to be raised. Bleeding
excitement is to be relieved. The pulse is suc-
cessfully depressed - the bleeding will equal-
ize. The parts of the system which generate
caloric act unequally. There may be a
local spasm, which is to be overcome by power-
ful irritation. Expectoration is promoted

by all the above measures, when they
are called for. Fuller's expectorant
to be subsequently used was ordinary, which
is undoubtedly the best in catarrhic cases
nitre & camphorated nitre are recom-
mended by Good. The former cannot be
much recommended, being apt to produce
unequal excitement - camphor corrects this.

Mucilage applied to the surface of the
ab. can. allay irritation - hence the use
of gum arabic, & gum ammoniac which
latter is moderately stimulating & derivative &
acts powerfully on the mucous membrane of
the lungs - other ^{stimulating} expectorants also in the lat-
ter stages even of catarrhic cases, are useful
e.g. platy turpentine, capsaicum & others.

In obstinate cases, calomel is useful.
Blisters as near the part promote resolution.
Apply a fresh blister as often as the pain
shifts. Avoid cold liquors, for the cold
acts locally. Keep up a perspiration -
carefully avoid a sudden check to it.

Squills are used for mucous expectoration
omega also. Both are diuretic & a copious

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the effluvia, will often resolve the disease
Spts. murex (or Acetic of Ammonia),
given effervescent, or after the effervesce is over
Carbonic acid equalizes excitement & promotes
uniform action of the skin & promotes the
action of the skin which affects temperature.

Spts. nitre (nitrous ether & alcohol), abates
the ill effect of cold water, & is slightly an-
demic. This is a palliative. So also is Sul-
phuric ether (Ethap. diss.) which is more
stimulating, & exerts a specific action on the
lungs. Chloric ether is pleasant to the taste
tastes like sugar & water, losing its pungency,
when diluted. Sulphuric ether was
not intoxicating, Prof. F. took 2 wine glasses
It produced an oppression at the stomach
but no narcosis of the head.

Pneumonia; malarial Pneumonia typical
first commenced in Canada. Still Prof
I consider it as merely the winter & typhoid
epidemic - called lung fever, spotted fever
plegma etc. Prof I had very extensive op-
portunities of observing it - on account of his
having been called to New Bedford where
the disease first broke out in this part of
the state. It was more distinctly characterised
in the above than elsewhere.

The first patient, was in state of sub-paralysis
without pain or cough, but with difficult
respiration, coldness of surface etc. had
lain so for 2 days. Mustards & heat etc
were resorted to, the patient as to enable her
to swallow. ^{she died} There were spots & such a
case would be called spotted fever, & T. syn-
copalis. A more common form, was that
of a copious secretion from the lungs,
- of several quarts daily of light pink col-
oured froth with a soft pulse. The vital
energies became exhausted without coma
the senses being retained to the last. In
some cases the secretion was so copious

as to drown the patient by completely ⁶⁴ filling
the lungs. Case (the same related
by Dr. T. last winter) of a patient picked
up in the street in ~~last~~ Westford. In
the air cells were found filled
in this way.

Expectorants did no good. Astringents
did more good than they did.

In some cases there was a translocation
of the disease from the lungs to the ear -
copious serous discharge from the ear
following, & the lungs being com-
pletely relieved.

Counterirritation, was here ob-
viously indicated - cupping, mustard &c.
Opium palliated symptoms & seemed
to be useful. Stimulation was commonly
employed & produced sometimes pers-
piration which fell in with the diseased
action. Blood root with opium was of little
advantage, ^{though} but small ^{useful} & opium was too slow.
Another form of the disease was that
of pain in head, back, stomach limbs
excitation of stomach - anxiety, restlessness.

face flushed. pulse not easily com-
pressed - a remission on the third
day - soon a paroxysm fatal. Re-
sembled almost a case of yellow fever
- even the black vomit of something like
it very frequent in some cases.
Calomel was obviously indicated.
Wine and bark were obviously indicated.

Some cases were characterized by
angina tonsillaris - Calomel, followed
in two hours by tartar emetic, to make
it absorbents take up the calomel; copious
evacuation & diaphoresis followed which
broke up the disease in the two patients which
Prof. I saw. The people were desper-
ating the nurses were out physicians
exhausted one dead.

In New Haven, the next spring,
the disease was synochus & bilious. Messrs
Prof. I commenced the treatment with bloodletting
followed by cal. & astringents, to
make a strong impression on the al. can-
not neglecting the skin - emulsion, & blisters.
In some cases, he bled & stimulated too.

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In one case so much could play on
the stomach so well as to let cartharide,
Bleeding, was tried (pulse small) after a few
or. The patient seemed sinking, & the flow of
blood was stopped. The carth. were contin-
ued 12 hours longer & Prof. F. thinking he
had transacted the disease to the blood
vessels - must have kept on the skin -
Prof. F. opened a vein ~~with~~ with advan-
tage. The ~~elements~~ ~~severe~~ continued. The
pain which characterized this case was
relieved. Afterward, there were spasms,
which after the failure of asafetida, ether
was relieved by an injection of pearl
ash. Paralysis in other case, was relieved by can-
tharides.

Later in the spring the disease took
on another form, bleeding was fatal.

Case related spoke to the patient to hear
his voice - ask to see whether it was
absent or collected - asked the patient
how he felt - by well - You will certainly
die - utter indifference - Sub arrange-
ment of this kind in shape of indifference
to death for water was common. Patient

died in 24 hours - such cases were
curable if taken early cantharides &c

Prof. L. B. own case cal. tertan. cratic
continued Sults & senna - after some time
the tertan. cratic began to produce convulsions
heaviness to relieve the brain, had him
let-self bleed, relief of the head - sults &
senna continued - a fainting fit relieved the
pain & the disease was broken up.

Afterwards in his daily practice he was
troubled with paroxysms of nausea
& giddiness &c. relieved by chewing, ipso
cure.

This disease was greatly injured by ^{bleeding} ⁶⁶
Yet there were plethoric subjects which
were benefitted by bleeding

Case of a young man from Ohio who was re-
ceiving no benefit from stimulating remedies
Recollecting that his pulse was from Ohio
& as his ~~bowel~~ abdomen was tympanitic
thinking his liver probably affected, Prof.
I changed the treatment, & gave calomel &
salts & senna keeping up the antispas-
modics. Increase of peristaltic motion is
a new excitement, which is not exhaus-
ting in such cases as this, but is not ~~fatal~~
over in low atonic cases.

Where the countenance was pale & neglected
the tongue relaxed & marked with ^{indebu}
tions of the teeth, pulse easily compressed, ^{cases}
then laborious & stormy ^{to} & exclamation
were required. The sweating ^{location}
combined with counter irritation, was used
in cases of unequal excitement. ^{For}
however sweating was one of the ^{symp}
& then dysphoria fell in with the disease
& many were destroyed by sweating in it.

remedy

Just after Dr. Lee's convalescence, while he was in a very feeble state, he was overturned in a sleigh into water 4 feet deep. He immediately put down a grain & a half of opium into his mouth & continued to chew it. He experienced no ill effects. It was a principle of Dr. Rush's that where there was a predisposing state of debility, a strong excitement will prove a preventive of disease.

For vomiting of green bile, one of the best remedies is hot spiced wine.

In one case brandy & water increased the vomiting - pure brandy checked it. Now the water offended the stomach. Hence if an appropriate remedy does not have the desired effect, it must be changed & administered in a different form.

Cantharides were much used with advantage.

Another form of the disease occurred in the same patient. Sub-paralysis, intermittent pulse. Success followed; strong impression on the skin, exciting an artificial

diarrhoea by cathartics & then stimu-⁶⁷
lating to produce a crisis. This plan
was followed also by Dr Todd. This
plan was first proposed by Dr. Chal-
mers of the Army S.G.

Often was it the case that stimula-
ting remedies seemed to have no effect
unless the bowels were kept open.

Catharsis in some cases produced
a resolution - preceded by an emetic
rendered the system more susceptible.

Hot tea mixed with old London
Porter was found a very fine tonic.

Other bitters e.g. thoroughwort, were
used. though sometimes it debilitated by
creating nausea which could be
prevented by adding spices.

Acts of sweating - baked flesh,
-boiled potatoes, in stroking - poultices.

In many cases blood root co-
med with opium were used. the cases
were not those in which the blood settled
under the skin - the pressure was

made the colour could not be re-
stored, are scarlet fever.

Table spoon full of ~~the~~ strong decoction of Sanguinaria root in half an hour - apparently saved from death in a few hours - relieved by the action and vomiting - venous system seeming to lose its power & there being a final colour of the countenance.

It seemed to be proved that the infusion was superior to the tincture - its general & its specific effects were produced.

In other pneumoniae, where in the last stage, in which according to Gallien there seems to be an effusion in the cellular substance, Sanguinaria seems to be a specific for this symptom.

The trebuchinates, oil of pepper, juniper &c were used.

Blister were moveable, in cases when stimulants were injurious, cases of aff of liver, & pulse rather tense & not full & soft. Small pulse will bear bleeding better than full & soft pulse.

In such cases also the removal of blood -
 is not very difficult. Case of this kind re-
 corded where bleeding palliated the symptoms
 though the patient was not saved; the case
 very nearly desperate before.

In many cases of cough with a soft
 compressible pulse, there ~~was~~ no pain
 & this was ~~was~~ a bad symptom.

All the downy heads to a man were
 swept off by the disease!!!

Vapour of warm water & of as-
 mates was often of use in cases of difficult
 respiration

Vapour of vinegar & spirit relieved
 pain in right shoulder arm neck & ear
 (apparently, a cutaneous ether was formed) It
 was inhaled

Prof. G. sometimes attempted to pro-
 mote the translation to the ear, by putting
 ammonia into the ear. He did not mention
 what was the success of the practice

It was thought that the fever was an
 erysipelatous infl. of the lungs, running
 into gangrene & that this infl. was to be treated

Pneumonia, *clostridia* may be symptomatic
synchoidal or typhoid - perhaps never commu-
nicable. It is an epidemic afflicting generally
the mucous membrane of the lungs. Some-
times however it affects the lungs more
than the abdominal viscera
It differs from catarrhal fever by

too inspection is rarely proper. Cathartics
of neutral salts are very dangerous
Case - Part of a family treated with cooling
cathartics & subacid drinks. Another, with
equal propriety & success entirely by stimulants
without any evacuation.

When there is unequal excitement, most ap-
ply external heat & irritation, & then an emet-
ic. An emetic will do more injury than
good without such preparation. So also
if the patient exposes himself to cold
even after the emetic. The orgasm of vomiting
will be less violent if the patient is kept warm
in bed.

• In some years ~~which~~ prothiatric

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and a blister will break up the disease, ex-
cept in drunkards, who are more liable
to the disease and more difficult to cure -
not bearing bleeding also.

Sometimes for the catarrhal cough
must have the stimulating expectorants &
gum-resins e.g. squills, gum arabic
trebinthinate, camphor with gailin
& with ipecac, ammonia, or soup of am-
monia (equal quantities of olive oil & aque-
ammonia, diluted with mucilage) - fail-
ure of other articles flour will make a good
mucilage. Pulverid fruits, jellies, ex-
am gratifol & have an effect

Mucilage, liquorice, elixir asthmatic
& antimonial wine, make a common recipe

Opium soap gum amm. equal soil
+ anise equal parts - make a cough

Ether is valuable where there is
spasmodic action - combined, say, with
sarsaparilla, or with alcohol (Rog - an-
dyne) or with simple syrup - with Spts.
Laverda &c.

Most confidence might be placed

in cantharides, i. broken down con-
stitution, where there is also an eruption
about the mouth, which it however, though the
the discharge is corollating is a favorable
symptom, if copious, & if it does not dry
up, & become black in-
stead of yellow.

If called early we ought to break up
the disease, by stimulants & expectorates &c.

But; R. bals. coparb 2do. gum. ar. nuc.
syrup 2oz or 2oz. sy. tolu. - add
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ether - to be taken or to be taken
once in an hour; This is a specimen
of a prescription for the advanced stages

Pneumonia, tubercles. Effects the substance of the lungs, the liver, the spleen & sometimes the whole abdomen.

Pain in head back limbs, acute pain in the side - right hypochondrium. Eyes & skin yellow. Stomach irritability, viscid opaque expectorations ^{mucous} yellow, tongue, yellowish fur. urine high colored. In the latter stages face livid. Lungs repatized. There is often considerable appearance of inflammatory action - Hence bleeding is often important. Emetics are often of the greatest service, with the precautions of rest, uniform temperature &c. - sometimes combining with calomel.

Some, after bleeding, if necessary, depart from diaphoretics with calomel.

If calomel is given without diaphoretic it may increase the disease, by its local action. Where calomel alone has entirely failed, success has followed the combination of it with diffusible articles.

In all doses of cal. at night with moderate doses of opium & scar & emulsion

or antimony instead of ipecac if pro-
ved. If we get many parts of the system
to act in concert, the ~~of~~ other parts
will be apt to fall in.

Emetics are to be used e.g. san-
guinaria. Where there is great
excitation, camphorated nitre may
be valuable.

Acids, effervescent mixture, car-
bonate, carb. am. with lime juice, in ef-
ferescence - any such thing may be
useful to check nausea & vomiting which
if continuing, will debilitate the pa-
tient rapidly. & nullify all your re-
medies. Blestess should be early ap-
plied.

Pleuritis common pleurisy

It has not been seen among us for several years
 A disease of pleura anterior - Causes
 are the same as those of laryngitis, viz. over
 exertion, alternations of temperature &c. &c.

It is an inflammation of the pleura costalis, or
 of the lungs. Commences with chills
 pulse full & strong - but may be depressed
 & then respiration is much impeded

Characterised by fixed pain in the side
 especially the left side. The pain in the side
 of Pneumonia is more wandering.

Difficult respiration - & cough, breathing
 easier in an erect position - very little
 expectoration. It is doubtful however
 if the disease is often pure

The treatment is well settled. Bleed-
 ing from a large orifice in a free stream
 quantity regulated by the effects, & by the
 vigour of the patient - 16 to 40 oz.

It may be necessary to bleed a second or
 a third time - Alleviation of the lungs
 by vapours of water or vinegar & water
 Apply warmth to the feet if they are cold

Give neutral salt cathartics
Then when the disease is so much reduced as to be translatable. Then apply counterirritation. Cupping is much practiced on the continent of Europe, & also on the Indians, west of the Mississippi. Cases of one of the orange depuration by being cured by themselves, by cupping with caution, exhalation in air with the most

After cupping, a blister may be applied directly upon the part.

Then a solution of tart. emetic, in water given as an expectorant, diaphoretic &c.

Avoid giving so much of liquid as to produce the stimulus of distention. All the purposes of dilution may be answered by repeating small quantities often. So a quantity of blood which would destroy life if taken suddenly from a large artery, producing a fatal syncope may be gradually lost from the extremities with no fatal consequences.

Keep the bowels loose.

Milder remedies are given e.g. opth nitro.
- this will render water aromatic & promote

Slightly diverted & diaphanous.

Troche of potash is less efficient by far as a refrigerant than taracanth according to Prof. S. It acts more locally upon the stomach.

Symptoms indicating suppurative of the pleura are chills, & chills more particularly affecting the part.

If pus collects, make paracentesis, & then too even if the pus has already begun to discharge from through the lungs.

Carditis. The heart often symptomatic, with the lungs indicated by irregularity & intermission of pulse - the sort of pulse which takes place in palpitation. Often the result of a translation of gout etc.

Treatment like that of

Peritonitis. Pains and tenderness of the abdomen. Stomach & al. can. less affected than in other affections of parts in it cavity of the abdomen. More commonly accord.

to Prof. S. exposure from supposed
exhaustion, exposure to cold, e.g. sup-
posed catarrh.

Commences with chills & pain. Extends
to the ovaries. Though Prof. S.
has known an infl. of the ovary of a typhoid
character; followed by a mild remitting

intermittent infl. of peritoneal fever, not
pure, but combined with infl. of uterus.

There is less sickness, nausea than in other
abdominal inflammation.

The disease may be entire, alone
isolated. If enteric, bleed, but purge less
than in enteritis. Cathartics operate generally
with facility. Enemas of mucilage & camphor
& opoid bark are of the greatest service
in isolated action. Simulants, irritants
& blisters are prescribed. ^{Stimulants} ^{& irritants} ^{are} ^{not} ^{indicated}
in the disease (cloths wrung out) are
of more service than any thing else.

When the ovum is inflamed the stomach is
irritable - vomiting &c.

Cypripedium

treatment when caloric, & vigorously
antiphlogistic. Bleed, blisters, tartar emetic.

Keep the room well ventilated but carefully
avoid a draft of air, taking cold is very
dangerous - much more so than in typhus
fease related in which drinking cold liquids
brought on a very dangerous relapse, the
patient being in danger of dying from
excess of pain.

After subduing the violence of the inflammatory
action, give calomel once in two hours combined
with tartar emetic to increase the susceptibility
to the mercury - continue the mercury until
the mouth is affected

Polygonum Persicaria - mucilaginous &
a little astringent, 1/2 dram to a dram of extract
potash in a pint of decoction, was considered
one of the best diuretic diluents

Stomach and alcohol and water were also
used.

Avoid the stimulus of distention with
every thing.

Water with a small quantity of vegetable acid

to take 1/200-grain doses, is the best remedy
for painful throat. The stimulus of drinking
from a large quantity of liquid will increase
the throat.

Where the lungs have their mucous mem-
brane dry and irritable, let the vapours of
warm water be inhaled.

After the violence of the disease is subdued,
& irritated action comes on, let the warm
bath be used - providing a supply of
warm and of cold water, & regulate the heat
not by the thermometer but by the feelings
of the patient. When the patient is under
the action of mercury, be especially care-
ful about exposure to taking cold, as
the susceptibility of the patient is greater
from the mercury.

It is often very difficult to discriminate
inflammation of the parenchyma of the liver espe-
cially when complicated, as it may come on with-
out pain in the part.

Case of Increase Cook. All the physi-
cians were consulted. But none in addition

to Dr S. thought the disease seated in the
liver; the sect located it in the bowels.
The cough ceased on the administration
of Senecio root (called from the simi-
larity of its name, wild valerian); & the
pain in the bowels ceased upon the
administration of injections of camomile
tea as often as the pain returned.

B Patient ran down and died from
exhaustion. On examination, the
contained more than a quart of pus.
Also there were strictures (a diminution
of one third) in the small intestines
which were often affected. Perhaps
nearly any time have saved the patient.

Hepatitis, called chronic rather
tubercle. The symptoms ~~are~~ are
more obscure. The fever synochus more
or less cough arises in hot climates, in those
persons who indulge in the pleasures of the table.
Depletion, not to be carried so far. The
trepid bath is to be used to diminish
the morbid excitement of stomach & liver.

If the mercurial course does not seem
to take effect; combine with it in the evening
In case of great irritation both in the
acute & chronic form, opium is to be
used

Use the decoctions, e.g. mullein
leaf, ^{conium} chelidonium, dandelion, Burdock
roots. Decoction is to be preferred to
extract, on account of the less ready
decomposition by heat. Blood root,
an old remedy, as must used by our ances-
tors as hyssop. Chelidonium was formerly
much used; even in secondary stages of syphilis.

In the chronic form bleeding
may be useful as preparatory to other reme-
dial agents, not as curative.

Cathartics sometimes are useful - neutral
salts Prof. G. has used with advantage

In the milder forms, narcotics are useful
calomel & opium - often constitute the best pre-
scription. Diuretics are especially useful,
particularly if they act as diuretics. For an
action upon the kidneys, will often have
great effect in relieving the liver.

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Hence the use of wine & honey, cream & tartaric
 &c. with which the French combine conium

All the lactescent plants almost are
 deobstruent to & many of them are useful in
 this way viz by acting on the liver.

Decoction of hops has an especial action
 upon the liver & is a very grateful article.

Case of a man in some affection
 of the mind &c. would bring on a paroxysm
 which would be relieved, better than
 in any other way by an emetic of
 sulph. zinc, called by the patient min-
 ute puker. This was in 1803.

Formerly Fowler's solution, was
 much employed by our physicians, in 6
 or 8 drop doses.

Nitro muriatic acid bath

This is a very powerful remedy

Take 2 drams of each to 1 gallon water
 Make it strong enough to produce some
 irritation of the skin. It may be applied to the
 feet by sponging, & as a tepid bath.

30 years ago this was recommended as
 being a substitute for mercury. It was

then increased but is still valuable

It may be given internally to the amount of from 1 to 2 drams a day diluted in a quart of water

1 dram digitalis 2 dr. Senega
2 dr Sargum aris 1 scr. Squills 1 oz Jam-
ber. berries & 1/2 oz cubebs. water 1 pint -
Take 1002 ~~tabl. sp.~~ 3 or 4 ^{times a day} To be taken as a di-
uretic

The diet of the patient is to be regu-
lated with the greatest care. The patients
will generally be highly irritable, with
an excessive & irregular appetite &c. - having
a strong inclination for variety & richness
of food. Diet should be plain. Mind
kept tranquil. Bog water to the skin ^{employed} used to be

Carbonated & alkaline water is
very useful - producing uniform perspi-
ration & diffusible action - being also quite
an active diuretic. Cured a man with
stone in the bladder - cured by drinking
copiously of soda water

After recovery from acute infl. of liver, violent
on a relapse, caused by the agitation
exercise, particularly riding on horseback, will bring

Empoisonment Gastritis. Piercing pain
at the pit of the stomach, vomiting,
distress, great anxiety of countenance,
pulse small and wiry. Divided into
Enteritis & Atonic. Distinguished
also as Acute & Chronic.

Then dry, coldness at the wrist &c.

There is no limit between this disease
& colic, & gastralgia, & neuralgia or rheumatic
affection of the stomach.

In Gastritis the pulse is small & quick.
In nervous affections or Gastralgia the pulse
is fuller & softer. In the former the pain
does not remit for so long a time as in
the latter. In the former too the patient lies
on his back & cannot bear any pressure
sometimes not top of the bed clothes. The latter
is relieved by bending forward & by pressure.

The Gastritis appears in the worst
cases, to destroy life by exhausting the re-
vital power, on account of the long con-
tinued nausea vomiting, & thirst &c.

Causes. Probably there is more or
less of a peculiar diathesis favoring the

disease. It is brought on by sudden application of cold to the stomach.

Said to be caused by the mineral acids (case of an Irish boy who drank sulphuric acid - his symptoms were not apparently those of Gastritis) Said to be caused by drastic purgatives, but in such cases there is probably a predisposition.

Esophageal bleeding followed by opening in large doses & highly extolled as a certain cure. Others rely wholly upon calomel. All agree however, that bleeding should not be administered except very early in the disease. Cathartics are to be avoided & enemias used instead & that freely.

Leeches & external irritants are to be used.

Nitric & antimony will act as irritants to the stomach & will increase the disease. mucilages, sometimes acidulated, with vegetable acids. Chalk mixed with
Spirits e.g. Carb. acid. 2ss. 1 dram 2 dr. Carb. ppt.
1/2 dr. Carb. pot. to 16 or 12 oz water - take
a spoon full 4 or 5 times to allay irritation of the

Stomach. Also for the same indication
line water, squirts are used

For the same irritability it is often the
best practice to let the stomach rest
entirely & apply no remedies to its sur-
face & leave the disease to the powers of the
constitution. Often after 12 hours rest
where no vomiting has intervened, the
stomach will recover its tone.

Bismuth is used as a palliative

In the Erythematous infl. the acids
will often create a new action & check
the vomiting e.g. tinct. guaiacum ~~char~~
given clear in teaspoonful doses - oil cloves,
Cantharides, Capsicum &c.

Sometimes mucilage are better
over here. Case related of the cure of the
upstom by the animal mucilage
garden snails.

Gastritis is rarely separated from
enteritis. As you pass from the stomach downwards
you will find the system suffering less from local
affection. The French practice for chronic
infl. of the stomach consists of mucilage & leeches

It must act on the skin & on the part
of the al. can. by emanation. Enjoin rest
in a recumbent posture

Prof. F. places more confidence in
the early stages of the disease, in counterirritants
to ~~be~~ bring on a transudation than in leeches
The latter are to be used in the chronic form
- though they may exhaust when excessively
employed

Bismuth given in small quantities
once in 2 or 3 hours, has answered the pur-
pose of relieving the nausea which exhausts
so much the powers of life better than any
other article, in this disease, just as ~~was~~
occasionally ~~with~~ ⁱⁿ fact in ^{ty-}phoid & typhus fever. It does not al-
ways succeed, but should be tried.

Avoid anxiety of mind for the same ^{two} indications.

Compound powder of Borborygmos was a
chalk mixture used for the same indication
Pott's powder. - chalk 5 to 10 gr - Liq. carb. an
2 gr Camph - once in 2 hours

Enteritis may vary as to grade of action. Sympt. Pulse small & large - should if possible be made soft & full. This is called a simple inflammation of the bowels. But the infl. caused by acids is not the same differing as much as the infl. of an incised wound, differs from that of a furunculus. It is, says Dr. F. a fever, confined to the intestines, by a previous predisposition of the part.

Symptoms. pulse quick & so on vomiting, costiveness, soreness of the abdomen. tongue with dark coloured part.

Said to arise from ~~inflammation~~ ^{the} hernia but the infl. from hernia is quite different. Said also to arise from volubilis; but there volubilis is more likely to arise from it.

Causes are the common causes of fever - e.g. drinking cold & particularly acid liquids when in a state of perspiration from over exertion. Case of this kind related. Began in this way. & was much increased by the patient taking 2 doses of Lee's pills.

Bleed freely, early in the disease, until
the small corded pulse becomes fuller
& softer. Yet ~~as~~ in the former stage of
the disease Prof. S. would place as much
confidence in the tepid bath, fomentation, ex-
pectoration of warm water, as every
serviceable & have been employed by
Prof. S. for these 20 years past. Good is
the only author who recommends them

Cathartics may be given more freely than
in Gastritis. Yet they are given with
propriety. The stronger cathartics should
certainly be avoided. They will do better
in some seasons than in others. In some
seasons, spring is the best.

After fomentations, apply blisters to various
parts of the abdomen. Use antispasmodic
or effervescent mixtures given just after a
paroxysm of pain; also chalk, alkalis
mucilages, & mucilages - also toast water
& parched corn and water. Cold water
is generally craved but should be refused
Cool soporiferous are not, but used in
Johnson's Journal.

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Compression, Spasmodic. Much fullness
tension & pain in the region of the spleen -
sometimes cough, sense of constriction -
sometimes nausea, sometimes
of blood. Cause & treatment said to be
the same with those of Hepatitis.

You would bleed locally & act on the
ab. can. Prof. F. has never seen the disease
from the chronic cases you mention ppl,
lately, & in the East Indies they puncture
the parts.

Hemorrhoids, Hepatitis. Pain in the
parts. ^{constricting} some hemorrhoids, sometimes
lobes retracting. It may be to entonic
& require powerful cathartics, especially
the liquid ones after bleeding.

Mucilaginous, or milk & water
or simple warm water, or camphor (as a
narcotic) injections are of the most
consequence. Camphor is a diaphoretic
& affects the blood vessels very little, & hence
may be safely given in Entonic cases
than phos & a mucilage also. If this fails

make an injection of opium. There is
danger of a stricture of the urethra
from the irritation. Of course use
the warm bath, warm water enemas
& ventilation. Sometimes when the
pain is very severe, cupp. over the
kidneys & afterwards leeches.

Cystitis. Similar symptoms
located just above the pubis. Mictu-
rition. Sometimes an inclination to go to stool.

Dr. Bland. of prostate gland will have
a fullness ^{in the perineum} a greater inclination to go to
stool. It is to be treated by very free
bleeding. ^{from the perineum} This will be ^{of great} service.

In cystitis bleed - warm bath - opium
only. Relief may sometimes be afforded
by dry heat when for instance, fluids.

Sometimes the vapour of ^{dry heat} alcohol from
spirits lamp. conducted by a tube
into the bed, is a mode used.

Vapour bath also.

There are very puzzling chronic affections
of the bladder, apparently requiring the

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affection, consisting of a thickening of the
mucous membrane. The best article
is the bituminous oil - called Torpedo
British oil &c. That from the west is
much better than the British 20 drops
doses 3 times a day

Another affection of the bladder
consists of severe pain in the bladder, pain-
ful micturition - a paroxysm for some hours
give 10 to 20 drops Bals. opiat. as many
of essence white-gum or about a wine glass
full of strong mucilage once or 2 or 3 times
It will prove a cathartic. If this fails
make an injection of mucilage 5 or 6 times

In all these inflammations of the pel-
vic viscera such injections & also Camphor
applied to the part with camphor
leaves &c. The arnyze balsam of the shops
also may be used

In infl. of prostate, there is
constant irritation of the bladder, with pain
of perineum, frequent inclinations to go to
stool - perhaps nausea & vomiting, & quite

probably a full and temporary
Bleed freely - narcotics after it, to the
perineum thrown in to the rectum &
also into the urethra. catheter also.

This disease generally arises from gonorrhoea
or from too stimulating injections

It may be cured by proper treatment
Inflammation of the testicles in some
cases generally accompany the numbers
they may arise of also from local injury

Compromised hysteritis is considered to
be p. l. as merely a variety of puerperal fever

Ophthalmia several species
causes various the same as those of fever
external violence, foreign substances

The common practice in case of foreign
substances, is to put in an eye stone. Prof. L.
has never known it go to any good, & yet
has never known failure to produce loss of con-
fidence. Portions of the hammer, are
apt to get into the eyes of stone cutters
It is said to be best removed by the magnet

act. Prof. & uses says Hays's conchoid & will
 not a spearpoint. Frequently the piece
 will stick so tight that it will be cut
 into before it will come away. Hence
 a magnet would be unlikely to draw out
 the piece. Whether the fragment has
 passed through the outer coat of the eye
 may be more doubtful. Probably it would
 be best to make an incision & let out the
 aqueous humour.

Infl. of the membranes of the

eye.

Best & reverse of

Best. - Bland & astringent substances
 e.g. ac. lead. sulph. zinc, alum &c.
 the mildest bland application is suc-
 cess of the split young shoots of scabiosa.
 This relieved Prof. Siller more than
 any other article. The eye was kept constant-
 ly wet with it. In this case also when
 the inflammation subsided, with adhesion
 was found to have taken place between the
 lids & the ball of the eye. Gradual mech-
 anical pressure & pulling wise & also
 twice or 3 times a day, restored the eye.

The house-leek, the expressed juice, is much in use. It is a slightly astringent as well as mucilaginous.

Great attention is to be paid to the state of the constitution.

Use's benefit will be derived from stramonium leaves applied to the head or a decoction of the seeds. This it is the most commanding narcotic.

Case of a patient who had had the disease break, - had been kept on a low diet, - leeches would give only temporary relief. He was cured by being kept steadily nauseated with antimony.

Electricity has been used early in the disease - also poultices - also alum. cord (milk coagulated by alum).

Trick poppies - poppies heads, put in milk fill up a vessel, - then fill the interstices with proof spirit. Dry better than Laudanum - being a nutritious

Moseley's emulsion 1 part thick / 2 parts water 1 part for a collyrium
It too strong, dilute

In acute cases with pain & heat should
be to be laid upon the nape of the
neck - powerful by counter-irritation
(especially when on a tour) & also by deple-
tion. After bleeding & cupping
apply blisters, generally as near the part
affected as may be.

Avoid carefully all causes of irrita-
tion of mind as well as of body.

If the long continuance of the antiphlo-
gistic treatment does not cure, & the
disease is apparently kept up by weak
action - then use tonics &c.

Suits undissolved. Remedy principally mercury.

Ophthalmia purulenta Prevailed especially in Egypt. It has existed for a long time in our Western states. It is undoubtedly ~~undoubtedly~~ contagious. Bleeding was once thought to be a very successful mode of practice. Local bleeding however seems often to be of the most consequence the part being out of the general circulation to a degree. The disease has been broken up at its commencement by large emetics. For emergencies, undoubtedly the best treatment is the application of lunar caustic. In ph. copper blue vitrol, may be used instead. Strict diet is necessary. Farinaceous food only should be allowed. Still there are cases in which the disease is kept up by a low state of excitement. & a generous diet & tonic course will cure.

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Ophthalmia by translation of gonorrhea
or by application of gonorrheal matter, is
cured by mucilages, astringents &c.

Nervous affection of the eye. No diseased
appearance. Periodical. Comes on with
violent pain like that of a spike driven in.
Bleedings, caustics &c. were tried with-
out success in one case & finally the
disease was cured by arsenic, - Foul. 26.
6 or 8 drop doses. The arsenic was prescribed
on account of the analogy between this affection
& periodical headache & intermitte.
Narcotics blistering &c. may be resorted to.

Catarrhal fever. Common
catarrh. Infl. of muc. memb. of fauces
bronchiae, in function of nose cough
sneezing, expectoration

1st Catarrhus communis 2nd epidemics
The cold stage of this is like the cold stage
of other fevers - but in its progress it is de-
termined to the mucous membrane
Danger of it terminating in pneumonia

affections. Frequent attacks create a
predisposition. It used to be customary
to wear a bag of spices in the hat for chronic
catarrh. And good effects have followed the bathing
of the head with sage or other aromatics.
It is common in the hottest as well as in the coldest
weather.

Bleeding is not often required.
A euphoric treatment is the proper one.
Promote diaphoresis, after the delirium by
stimulating applications if they are required
or by the contrary if they are indicated.
Afterwards give a cathartic.

Epidemic catarrh is governed by different
laws & is dependent on different causes - not
being dependent, apparently, on the weather.

Undoubtedly persons do not suffer when
out of soundings at sea. Here there
are no dews, no sudden changes of temperature.
It is also the precursor of the atmosphere
probably ^{more} constant.

Merely a change of weather or of air, seems
to be a cause, in persons of delicate constitution.
In general confinement should be preserved.

scribed, horizontal posture also, but strong constitution, are capable of breaking up the disease by violent exercise.

The French cure this disease - physicians make much use of flowers of the Silia (Sulphur)

Antimony, ammonia, alkalies, anodynes, soap of ammonia (volatile line) teaspoonful mixed with mucilage, once in 2 or 3 hours

Influenza varies from the most malignant affection of the lungs, to the
Sometimes in the form of ataxic fever. Generally typhoid but formerly it was liable to be inflammatory. It is the precursor of other diseases especially of measles & scarlet fever. It sometimes produces delirium of the head. The disease of the W. Indies was a rheumatic influenza. It came on with symptoms of catarrh, was accompanied with shooting pains among the muscles & left a stiffness of the limbs

The influenza is to be treated according to the character of the epidemic & the death is. If pneumonia symptoms are loose, or bleeding will generally be sufficient.

Causes of influenza; are unknown. Atmospheric changes affect vegetable productions undoubtedly. Cryptogamous plants grow more in some state of the weather & may possess narcotic properties. Apparently we upon the sea shore we have lost of lung fever; on account perhaps of our living more ~~perhaps~~ upon floors from the south and west. Prof. F. Allen has observed during the prevalence of an epidemic, a family living in a different manner was apt to escape. Influenza affects animals. During the prevalence of the yellow fever, we have been observed to die in great numbers. During the prevalence of influenza Dr. Bellamy & others observed a flock of quails to drop down dead while flying over.

Treatment is common

margin. to feed a cold & stave a fever
This is well if construed. to mean
stimulate during the cold stage.
The loss of ocular strength is not
universal.

As a general direction, emetics
be preferred to any other mode
of treatment. If the case is infla-
matory, bleed before administering
an emetic. For the irritation of the
acid secretions give mucilages.

Liquorice 1 or 2 dr. to 1 pt. of mucilage
- a few raisins - 1 oz of elix. cast. 2 oz of
antimonial wine.

Aromatics, ether, camphor, water.
Camphor dissolved in carbonated water,
added to mucilages will often be val-
uable - analize excitement - These

R. 2 or 3 oz. muc. gum. arab. 2 or 3 dr. of
balsam 1 or 2 ether 1 or 2 confd. spts. lavender.
This is a good specimen of such a
prescription. These are more especially
applicable to old people. Ammonia
also (carb. or aqua) may be added.

R. 1002 dr. carb. an - 1002 or 2 gr. dr.
1 scr. Camph. - ground - added 1 pt. wa-
- give from tablespoonf. to a wine glass
This is well for irritable state of nervous
system, nervous pains &c.

Articles, which would be improper
on account of the / atonic or tonic di-
athesis, may nevertheless be highly service-
able, from their effect in causing
excitement.

Diaphoretic treatment (deluents)
with ~~water~~ has cured in hundreds of
cases where there was constriction of the
chest. The Burgundy pitch also has been
applied. Soap of ammonia is good as a
demulcent. This article is a good substi-
tute in many cases for sweet oil or castor
oil - not offensive & operating very kindly.

^{applied to or} Op. - gum. arim. - Cast. soap, - ^{as given} equal gum
- filled with oil anise^{2nd} was an excellent
cough pill in 1790. Lerege also was
used

When there is apprehension of a struct-
ural derangement, the turbinthates are

to be used e.g. 2 dr. bal. caps. ^{or 2 dr. turp} 1 oz. el. asth
1 oz. syr. hals. ^{4 oz. mucilage} Or use egi-
put oil instead of bal. caps. - Dose a table sp.

An old remedy in such cases is tur-
water. *Galium cercaerans* (wild
liquorice) is laxative bitter, & expectorant
is much used. The albaceous plants
e.g. Squills, onion, garlic.

Chronic coughs following & threaten-
ing pulm. consumption may be
treated with ac. lead added to the
cough pie - it has a peculiar effect
upon the membrane

^{For} ^{Flowers of zinc} ^{oxide of benzoin}
(1 to 4 gr.) *Senecio aurea* (wild valerian)
are articles for spasmodic cough.

Some nervines & bitters e.g. *Sycopus*
^{Eupatorium} *Marrubium* *podium* *Betula*
Eschardnia palustris (water purslane, phthis-
ick weed subabergent & mucilaginous)
for cough

For stomach cough as it is called, ^{i.e. cough connected with the stomach}
senes electuary *glacem* in powder 1 oz
1 oz liquorice ^{1 oz Symplicium} honey enough to make a mass

It is improved by a strong decoction of hore-
hound. The elecampane is stimulant

The sulphur acts on the skin
1833 - After the brain is affected & there is any other
marked symptom about the life (Coryth. with exph.
ulter. of Prof. T.) and the disease often passes to
pneumonia with a cough - (Coryth. Prof. T.)
sometimes after a cold Symp. of
par, a cold, puerperal

symptoms sometimes the
stomach is much affected with nausea
vomiting &c.

Causes are sometimes, confinement to a
close room with dinner drinks
sometimes arises from taking cold

treatment. The pain in the back is relieved
by stramonium leaves or a decoction of stram-
onium. Irritation of the stomach is to
be relieved by ^{efferv. mixtures} aromatics, by limonates, by
limonates & milk; in one case by a tuble
a powerful of caustic lime administered
by indur.

Scars of Pothus factida
will be preferable to stramonium leaves
various liniments are applied to the back
with friction e.g. volatile lin.

H. Squam. Scutell. Lion. ...
rel. rec. ad. as ~~do~~ ...
e.g. 1 govee of sweet oil, horehound oil &c. with some
sweet oil in

Joint 3^d Rheumatism (Arthrosis),
articulation infl. extending to the muscles
Rheumatism does not return at regular
intervals, & does not alternate with affection
of the stomach like gout. There is a good dis-
position which helps to distinguish gout, at
least. Good's species are as confused in ar-
rangement as the ^{number} multitude that ~~are~~ issued
from Pandora's box, arising from the
difficulty of the subject.

Prof. F. has seen inflammatory rheumatism
with caustic fever &c. a rare disease
- "pulse round like the finger almost as large"
- Pain in head - confusion of mind - redness
of eyes, flushed face. Large bleedings fol-
lowed by calomel, nitre, & antimony until
the bowels were moved & the mouth was af-
fected then blisters if necessary - continuing
the mercury. This constituted the successive
treatment. At present, since 1865 infla-
matory rheumatism, so called, is of a mixed
character, & rarely benefitted by bleed-
ing. Our rheumatism, also are rather
of a subacute & chronic kind, rare.

deriving from joint to joint & like gout
connected with disorder in the ad. can.
It is a disease of the nerves and blood vessels
to the. The ~~death~~ pulse is full but not
unequal (sympochous) & is not reduced by
bleeding. Emetics & cathartics are now
less indicated, but the death throes
treatment is of the most consequence. It
will often cure when begun early.

In intermittent countries bark has cured
vide Haggart who lived in such a country.

Soda 3pts soap 3pts 1pt. extract of gentian
constitute Dr. Taylor's pills, by taking
from 1 to 2 dozen of which he keeps off
the disease, which is probably connected
in his case with acidity of stomach.

There is sometimes an acid in the stomach
so sharp as to excoriate the fauces when
evacuated. This will be apt to produce
disease when acting on the coats of the
stomach. The pain will not always be in
the stomach it may be for instance in
the shoulder.

So also Nervous rheumatism is

treated by Dr. Potter of Wallingford
with magnesia in large quantities
It is often a good remedy

Gr. R. magn. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. - Soda $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. - 3 dr gr.
par. & 3 dr. cubebs

In Sumbago stimulating rem-
edies are good. Exercise in the back is
a variety which affects the muscles
fixing them. A popular practice
is friction & ironing the back. Give
also, ether, guaiacum sc. internally
Guaiacum alone has often cured
c. times, taking to the amount of
a grain in a day. Large doses will
pass off by the bowels. It acts on the mus-
cular membrane, on the dermoid system
being diaphoretic & having a specific
action on the S. al. can.

Veratrum saccosum has long been a pop-
ular remedy. Veratrum & Calchicum
are better ^{more preferable} still. Veratrum viride is
to be preferred to V. album even to Calch-
icum, because it can be obtained fresh

among us and a linclage or wine
made immediately. The vomiting
is very peculiar. The patient is
hot like mummification.

The greatest degree of prostration will,
in moderate & the disease may be bro-
ken up in a few hours.

In mild cases, Aetna is to be performed
while if the constitution is strong & the
patient anxious to have the disease bro-
ken up, it may be done by colch.
& mercurium with or without opium.

The inflammatory rheumatism of
Ferdinand Haygarth is used by some must
in fact have been of a syphilitic character.
A. B. Acute rheumatism is catonic & also
chronic rheum. is called chronic.

Rheumat. is said to be distinguished
from gout by not being so regularly connected
with dyspepsia & by the fever's having more
regular exacerbations, especially at night.
Chronic rheum. is to be treated like catonic gout
an catonic gout though rare is to be treated
like catonic rheumat. Dr. Rush did

not excited to distinguish the good from
rheumatism

Can medicinal of Hudson is thought to
be composed of veratrum, of cichicium, &
on the continent of Europe, of Rhododendron
chrysanthum, or of Aconitum. Querc
of Prof. S. Does the resolution of the disease
by these articles depend merely upon their
powerful prostrating effect.

Sanguinaria, Aralia, Hamamelis &c.
are used in Rheumatism.

Sciatica, is not so common now
as formerly. It is a nervous rheuma-
tism commencing sometimes with apparent
symptoms of disease of the hip joint. It
sometimes continues for months.

Relieved generally by blisters, ^{local & general} ^{stimulants}
diffusibles; especially by calomel. & opium.
Case of a patient, cured by cal. op. & opium
& guaiacum. A Two medicines combined
will produce a peculiar effect, not com-
bined merely of the two.

This disease eventually destroys the limb
it which may become one half of it

natural size, pale & cold. Still such
a limit has been restored by cal. campit.
& guaiacum - & opium

For Rheum etiam Poke weed is
a very popular remedy.
For scintices & nervous rheumatism in gen-
eral, the French esteem acetic ether, to be
almost a specific. In nervous rheuma-
tism, the irritants may be mustard, horse-
radish (leaves or in default of them, the
scraped roots), & all the vesicantia, in-
cluding capivi oil & all the varieties of
Petroleum. Though the external application
of British oil has apparently translated
the disease to the brain, causing the pa-
tient to die suddenly in a fit.

Porphylectic treatment. The wearing
of flannel next to the skin, is of the
importance. Red flannel is thought to be
much the most sure.

The external application of tobacco has proved
overcoming the disease by its powerful action
prostrating the system, producing more

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deadly Sickness Her and cold bathing
& the alternation of the two, as among the
Russians & our Northwestern Indians, by
steam baths & immediate plunging into a
cold river.

Dr Good recommends sheathing, or
tanned paper & also Joain oil (fish),
Arsenic has been used in the nervous
varieties, for the sake of exciting the blood
vessels to action. Proof I would not have
placed scalds among the diseases of
the sanguineous function.

Other plants which have been used
to prostrate the system are the Ranunculi

Arthrosis Podagrea Great

Pain & swelling of the lesser joints. re-
turning at intervals, alternating with
dyspepsia. Bleeds in every manner
with rheumatism; the discrimination
between them is of little consequence, as to the
treatment. Seem to affect the lym-
phatic & nervous system more than rheu-
matism. Good's treatment is pretty good.

The diversity of treatment of different writers,
may be reconciled, as the disease is insidious.

It is a constitutional rather than a local
disease, & mischievous rather than beneficial
in its effects. The brightness & alertness
experienced after a severe paroxysm may
be explained by the forced rest of the ga-
lvanic & by mental stimulus of pain.

For instance in fatuity of epilepsy, lead
colic has produced a temporary return
of intelligence. It is to be treated
sometimes by antiphlogistic & sometimes
by phlogistic, sometimes by heat and at
others by cold remedies.

There is a gentle diathesis, which

is inherited. It may arise not only from luxury but from long continued over exertion of mind. By long continuance ^{of the} constitution is injured - particularly in the abdominal viscera.

Prof. F. does not ^{admit} of Good's division of gout.

Disguised gout will not appear like gout - still there will be an expression of countenance which an experienced practitioner will immediately recognise e.g. face bloated & effeminate, skin pale & relaxed, pulse irritative. Disguised gout may ^{disappear in a gouty diathesis} ~~be~~ ^{very} cause so powerful as to derange the functions, whether stimulating or depressing, will bring on a paroxysm e.g. intemperance, exposure to cold, grief, excessive study - also acids fruits, such as apples - cold liquors, also a pint of cold water, a paroxysm of gout, simulating cholera, may be produced. Gouty however is caused by strauberries - probably connected with that sort of liver disease which is ^{benefitted} ~~affected~~ by acids.

Changes of diet also

Atonic gout of the stomach -
a distressing uneasiness at the pit of
the stomach worse than any pain - some-
times alternating with spasm of the bowels
which from contrast gives great relief!

Complete torpor of the stomach - food &
liquids lie unaltered in the stomach
& give great pain, though the sense of
taste is preserved. Pressure at the
pit of the stomach gives relief - stomach
feeling as if suspended, or as if falling to
pieces. Sleep has to be obtained sometimes
by lying ^{prone} upon the arm.

Opium gives relief. Violent exertion
entire abstinence for a day or two. friction
upon the skin - for the dermoid system
is torpid likewise.

Abstinence alone has cured the disease
and when the stomach begins to return
to its natural state the cure is highly
pleasurable.

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Regular gout in the extremities, pain
redness, swelling - runs its progress &
disappears of itself. But by luxation,
living, during apnoea - it may be caused
to extend to the knee and even to the abdom-
inal viscera or to the lungs. Treatment various.

As to the controversy about cold applica-
tions - they are unsafe in debilitated
constitutions, on account of the danger of trans-
lation. Ether applied locally, is sedative
from the cold produced & yet stimulating
by its irritating power.

Vide Sir E. Home's account of his own
case in his last volume on the noctua - he
relieved himself by colchicum & opium
as often as he had a

For ordinary mild cases Doop. S.
would recommend in preference to colchi-
cum, veratrum, acetate. This is taken
by the country people without limit.

Opium is a commanding remedy - though
other antispasmodics may be used.

A new mode of treatment is by
whipping, pinching & friction & hot vapors.

of same.

When the gout flows from the great to the stomach - use immediately ether in doses repeated once in 10 or 15 min. apply also external applications: Steam or warm in strong decoction or in tincture is the best external application. Guaiacum also may be given with the ether.

Prophylactic treatment - plain & nutritious diet, flannels - equal temperature of mind & body. Sometimes moderate bitters. Prof. F. inclines to think that the Portland powder, composed of a variety of bitters, and not as Cullen supposed produce, the encephalitis disorata.

For ulcerating tumours caused by chalk concretions, Prof. F. has found can. plus the best application.

Disguised gout is to be distinguished like hysteria by a variety of attending circumstances & appearance. In this variety, where the stomach is much affected, give guaiacum &c.

Blisters are used in Rheumatism after the violence of tonic action has been subdued & are then serviceable in translating action to the surface. They do not repel to any internal organ. They are used in acute rheumatism after tonic action is reduced (when indeed the disease may be called chronic) & also in chronic.

Rheumatic affection of the joints - when far advanced, the subject of some. There is a peculiar anæsthesia. Exciting causes are violence, exposure to cold &c.
(Rheumatic white swelling it is)

If there is a scrofulous affection, pay attention to giving mercurials of lenior ^(heliothium) ~~haryta~~ ^{haryta} cystis, ^{maurisi} ~~maurisi~~ ^{sc.} pleobastromentum. The treatment of this disease must principally local, & sometimes ^{sc.} afterwards cupping & leeches. There is no danger of repelling the disease. But after a cure, it may fix upon some other part & there may be an affection of the brain. Bleeding is of the greatest consequence.

quences: there being a great determination
of blood to the part. At the same time
use bleeding. Bleistering however will
aggravate all the symptoms, in the latter
stages of the disease when the constitution
begins to be broken down. In these cases
one of the best palliatives is Heneca oil

Exanthemata or Eruptive
diseases with fever.

The genera are distinguished by the nature
of the eruptions. Good makes 4 genera
1st Eruptionis - points without ichorous
discharge 2nd Eruptionis pimples with
ichorous discharge 3rd Eruptionis
points with purulent discharge 4th with ulcerative points

Good is partial to the old theory of a
ferment in the blood. This formerly led
to the hot mode of treatment in order to keep
the pores of the skin open & so promote the eli-
mination of the morbid fermenting poison
until it was found by experience that cold
air & drink were much better.
The fact is that the pyrexia in all (or)

is a secretion of the principles & does not exist
previously in the blood. So that the analogy
between eruption, ~~to those~~ and the working
over of a beer barrel will scarcely hold.
John Hunter discovered the great law that
crup pus tends to the surface, external or
internal. There is some doubt however
whether this will apply very well to eruptive
fevers. It was in reference to this ^(theory of effluvia) that a
neighboring physician (N.H.) told a
woman who inquired what she should
do for the measles in her family, to stand
at the door ^{with a spittoon} & keep the doctors out.

So in scarlet fever cold water &c
were formerly thought to be injurious.

Another fact is that these erup-
tive diseases commence their action
in the throat.

These eruptive fevers are com-
monly said to be inflammatory, but Dr.
S. doubts whether they are not often
of a typhoid grade, when typhoid they are
certainly more dangerous than when
typhoid. ^{Never higher than typhoid - Prof. T.}
As a general rule scar-

It fever is of a typhoid grade, & occasionally synochous. vide case already related of a family treated for synochous scarlet fever, with one exception who took stimulants & acids from the commencement.

Much depends upon diathesis, character of prevailing epidemic, place of habitation, & mode of life.

Any one of these eruptive fevers may have the ataxic form; the treatment is one & the same, viz to act by stimulants of the skin, stimulants of the blood vessels, & of the mucous membrane of the al. can. (eg. of the rectum.) & of the lungs, to excite the action of the system. In short, act upon as many functions & tissues as possible.

There is no independent nosology or medicine; it is all one.

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1st Erythema: rash, eruption.

Eruption, red, nearly level, diffused termination; w. cuticular exfoliation.

3 species, Rosalia, Rubella, Morbilla or mittle rash. Rosalia has been treated of under diseases of children.

Rubella its varieties. Black measles Dr F. thinks the same as scarlet fever.

The existence of Bestard measles is doubtful.

Erythema rubella Epidemic & probably contagious, spreads most in winter. Commences with catarrhal symptoms - soreness & sore throat - about the 4th day the erythematous redness & the dots or skin spots appear - (uncomplicated) measles the papulae are more concentrated, & more scarlet color than (the scarlet) than in Rosalia.

The catarrhal symptoms continue with the subsiding of the eruption, which is sometimes though not ordinarily the case in Rosalia. Sometimes, (apparently in measles) the eruption does not appear till

the disease in 10 days - though
in such cases it is doubtful whether
the previous fever was not influenza
the influenza is often a precursor
as has been the case this year 1831-2
The eruption first appears in the
throat and upon the velum pendulum
next upon the head and extending
downwards of degeneration com-
mences when the eruption reaches
the feet.

The insects of *Gord's* How varieties
vulgaris (costa & black)
or E. doubt the existence of. It is
said to be without catarrhal symptoms,
with little or no fever Prof. F. thinks
there may have been cases ~~of~~
~~of~~ ~~of~~ ~~of~~ which he thinks
may be somewhat of a prophylactic
The black measles will be merely mixed
with typhus fever For this disease
exists in all the 3 grades of action
This disease is distinct from
scarlet fever by the latter is

being generally of a lighter shade
action. These blacknesses can scarcely
be distinguished from Rosolies

1891-92
Hornet, the treatment of Rosolies
being simple the most gentle & is decided
being the equalizer & treatment generally & to
take off a determination to the lungs by
bleeding. I have been anxious to see
blisters often & are prescribed. The latest
was considered the most efficient mode of
bringing on eruption. In urgent
cases extreme difficulty of breathing was
obviated by the inhalation of the vapour
of warm water. This changed the ac-
tion of the mucous membrane & all
is equalized & determined

to the surface. The danger was the
sequence of consumption especially
where bleeding had not been resorted to.
Afterwards Dr. F. A. at with the
disease in a very mild form & was much
pursued & at last do - being afraid of
the danger of consumption & there
being no indications the patient at

being left to any degree - but with
all consequences followed.

In year 1831/32 the disease has
been very irregular in its appearance
commencing sometimes with pain
in the mouth &c.

R. 1 lb 2 dr. Cal. (p. 2) per anther
100 paryonid 1 dr. 2 Cal. (p. 2) per anther
where there is considerable determination
to the lungs. Sanguaria does not answer
this, has however a practice to keep the patient
in heated room, & the mouth covered with
hot clothes. Set patient to drink but
agreeable. Ginger & molasses with
pearlbuck 2 tssps. per anther. 1 tssps.
specific & molasses to 1 pt. water. has
been found to relieve the pain in the
lungs.

This year the inflammation runs
some cases run into cramps. & these

P. of S. has given even to young child
some tartar emetic 1 dr. cut with

Don't let the disease affect the lungs
and the necessary, & also the mind

affected - a running into a chronic aff-
ection little indication should be
the mind unaided.

If diarrhoea - white decoction

Mortification - small rash

Feverish symptoms, so obscure as to
be observed. ^{Florida} ~~off the~~ ^{gauge} ~~clera~~
the cuticle - like those from
nettle. Caused by teething - by heat
by shell fish - by narcotics - by *Phy-*
lacca dicandra, when too old & by
fish not thoroughly cooked (preceded
by cholera). It is said that no certain
diseases are found among the Indians
of the west until we arrive at the
Columbia River, where great quantities
of fish are eaten.

Emetics are sometimes given -

Keep patient

Give 1 or 2 dr. nitre with ^{equal quantity of} ~~dr. at a time~~
to opt water

Case ^{as described} in all light complexion
constitution delicate. Had been affected
with disorder of al. canal.

At a particular period of the day
complaint was made of pain in the face
on inspection something like nettle rash
would be seen after to come gradually
on - very soon small points of blood
could be seen to transude & several
of these small drops to unite into a
larger one. In an hour the whole
would be over. Beginning about 6 p.m.
& continued for several months. Not
more than 10 of these spots in a day
& each would be formed which upon
sucking off left a red cicatrix.

General health unimpaired except
a little dyspepsia.

Every kind of treatment, as with ar-
senic - mercury &c. were tried until
finally she had a craving for oranges
which were allowed; & when the first
thing which appeared to produce any good
Partly upon the idea that

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while at home her diet is not strictly
attended to, too willing to be advised
immediately in case of illness.
ceased in a few weeks, she recovered
having but a very slight attack
after her return. Nothing like
this is found in the books.

Emphysemata vesicularis eruptiva
1st Miliary fever. It has been spoken of
under the head of puerperal fever. &
there requires stimulants & emetics?

It is a rare disease by itself in this country.
The vesicles are very fine and pretty.
Prof. P. thinks it scarcely necessary to
be considered as a distinct fever. The vesicles
never be multiseptate and are scattered over
the surface of the body. Said to be rare to have
dried civil air in the Hospital in Europe attended
with dress fever, low sweat, low delirium
& general loss of energy. Treated with
camphor, potash bark &c.

Empetrum nigrum, which for or a
single one, confined mostly to the part
affected, pearl-colored, surrounded with
an areola, depressed in the middle.

Dynpeltis essentially the same when com-
municated from the cow instead of by inoculation.

There is a spurious, disease of nearly a similar
appearance. Good makes fine varieties. The
nature, spurious, is worse, degenerated.
The nature appears upon the hands of those
who with the cows affected with the disease
exhibiting a circular vesicle with a depression
in the center, but with the head & limbs &
does not after inoculation.

The spurious kind has vesicles, without an
central depression, without the circular
pore & filled with pus from the beginning
and without the crusty tip.

In the genuine cowpox it is better
should be taken from the 14th to the 18th day,
when the

The more superficial the puncture the
better, provided the cuticle is penetrative.
If blood is drawn there is less certainty.

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About the third day the eruption
an elevation rises with a slight vesicle
and with no great inflammation. About
the 6th day the depression in the center
comes on. About the 8th or 9th day there
is an areole of an inch or more in di-
ameter.

There is no proof that Rose pox is
the small pox modified by the con-
tact of a quantity of any compound is
distilling. It is, however, the disease among
the slaves.

Springing from the true rose
cow pox & small pox is the varicella
The disease seen, to confound roseology
& they exceedingly grieved the physicians
Case of a child who had it so slightly, that
a physician denied it to be an eruptive dis-
ease at all yet the child's father took from
it a fatal & bad case of confluent small pox.

It has prevailed extensively in N. Haven, where
those who had had the small pox did not

In N. York & Albany however
these were as liable as any others.

The disease varies from a very slight eruption
fever & pyrexia up to the worst cases of
small pox. The small pox, however, like
it nearly with the same, & the eruption appears
on the forehead & spreads gradually down to
the feet. The varioloid may vary in these
respects. It may run its course to impu-
tion in 12 hours & complete its maturation
in 24 hours.

It seems in many cases to be a
small pox modified by mixing with the vac-
cine disease. This does not seem to be the
case always however.

The discrimination is in the rapidity
of its progress.

The treatment must be like that of
small pox.

Case of a school mistress whose disease
was described by the physicians with all the
children of the school had the varioloid.
The cause was a quantity of rags from
the stable house, where the small pox
had prevailed. The school mistress had
not been vaccinated & died with severe

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The children had been inoculated
with the varioloid

Chicken pox

Lesions look like small pox but do not
contain pus - distinguished by mildness
of symptoms - At first the eruption
appears like measles - but never riles?

Sometimes there is consid. fever & it is diff.
to dist. it from small pox - There is no defin-
ite line of distinction between this & small pox
upto the yellow stage of fever

Generally wants no physician

Emphysem. erysipelas

Erysipelas is distinguished from erythema by its being accompanied with fever - this may be objected to because the eruption is a symptom.

It is an erythematous blot leading to vesication after 3 or 4 days.

Crotti's account is not so good as this. However, the disease appears to be different in Europe - considered there as being contagious, they may be mistaken. Whether so or not in Europe it is without doubt not contagious in Europe.

Prof. S. is familiar with the genus of inflammations, erysipelas, described by Galien & described by him in the best possible manner.

Occurs on with some clustered face distortion breathing eruption etc. etc. than the breast etc. etc.

Treatment by bleeding, salts, diuretics etc. Apply dry flour.

Still the fever may be typhus.

Engrais, barometer, sustenance - a ~~small~~
 small pack - a genus with one
 species. Probably ^{apparently} ~~specimens~~ from 30. 5. 1897
 I think this was a ^{fairly} accurate ~~view~~
 It required no specific treatment.

The symptoms were seen in the head or
Sometimes there was a local determination
and sometimes not.

One of the best modes of treatment is that which
 enables for taking off the spasm of the
 extreme vessels, viz. tartaric acid,
 oil of nut - add if you please nitre
 This determines from the lungs to the
 surface. Keep the patient on a
 hard bed - cool - well ventilated
 giving diluents. In other words
 the disease may be treated when in
 this form, like pneumonia vesicae
 The disease however may be of an
 irritative action, affecting principally
 the nerves. Counterspits hysteria in
 females. Give nauseating remedies.
 Sometimes the disease is complicated with
 other diseases as asthma

Coughs and small pox is usually of a typhoid character and more malignant - requiring earlier the effusibles, e.g. camphor, ammonia, persectaria & very soon the ~~same~~ and stimulating remedies.

Many powerful remedies were formerly prescribed e.g. decoctions of sheep dung which ~~contains~~ contains more or less ammonia.

Coffman, anodyne is good - which is however nothing but ether dissolved in Alcohol.

A popular remedy was milk and alcohol in the form of milk punch. Still milk has probably a tendency to check the secretions (called cloggy in vulgar language).

The coagulum also cannot always be digested.

About the 11th day appears the secondary fever. - the pustules flattening and the margins looking paler. Make a vigorous effort at this time with hot spiced wine &c.

Plague some analogy exists between this and the cholera.

A fever allied to typhus & yet somewhat allied to yellow fever.

Eruption of tumours, imperfectly discharging with a sordid or sanguinous cores. Still this is various like other epidemics. Sp. ch. bubo - contagious - extreme internal debility.

Prevalent in the Mediterranean. Known to the ancients. Has prevailed as far north as London and Moscow. Its extreme northern limit, at present, is in the mud huts of Bucharest. The inhabitants flee to the mountains & do not then communicate the disease.

Differs much in degree usually more severe at the commencement of the epidemic.

Surgeon's description - short cold stage much heat in skin pain in temples & eyes, brown - stomach irritable tongue moist bowels lax - pulse at first small & quick after ^{wards soft} more or less affected indifference to death as in pneumonia typhoides

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About the 3^d day lacerating pains intro-
duce buboes. After patients die about
this time.

Persons are not in general liable to a second
attack unless since the first attack they
have resided in a more healthy situation
just as in yellow fever.

Not contagious in a pure atmosphere
hence not like small pox in this
respect. Dr Cooper 636 died out of
700. Buboes should be brought to
suppuration.

Some robbers of the dead
in France, declared that they protected
themselves by vinegar impregnated with
Artemisia dracunculæ tarragon,
This is often alluded to by old writers.

Oil has been much used probably
it operates partly by friction by soothing
irritation; consequently determining to
the surface. Jackson says in his account of
Morocco that the disease is not contagious unless
you touch the patient or inhale his breath.

Dr Rush used to say that after the
London, holidays, and the crowded season this

and that this disease was sure to follow.
Emphatic seems to be the most proper

Oxythetia

For a full discussion of arterial and
venous plethora vide Boerhaave &
Van Swieten

Haemorrhage is a peculiar action
of the capillary vessels, not caused
by plethora more than by the opposite
state. Pulse in Hemorrhagic fever, is
soft full - little tension, bounding, i.e.
an effort at a double beat.

The disease is to be overcome by articles
calculated to obviate the particular dis-
turbances sometimes astringent - res-
cotics metallic tonics. And espe-
cially may it be overcome by the pecu-
liar action of arteriotomy

Unequal distribution of blood
is not so much a cause as an
effect of the diseased action - or
unequal action

Epistaxis takes place generally ^{about} the age of puberty and haemoptysis after from 15 to 35. Still the worst cases of epistaxis occur in old men.

Over exertion, violent various fevers especially typhus are causes. A small quantity of blood discharged by haemorrhage frequently gives great relief in fevers, and should not be checked unless excessive. The relief is not from the depletion.

Epistaxis is preceded by flush in the face and pain in the head sometimes with premonitory symptoms. Affections of the mind may be an exciting cause. The quantity of blood may be large or small. The young physician is often called to children in this affection. Prof. S. has never known death produced directly by this cause.

In the antonic kind it may be proper to bleed in the commencement.

If the hemorrhage continues, and ap-
plications are to be made of ice
to the nostrils, forehead, back of the
neck, & to the scrotum the impres-
sion is upon the nerves.

Trillium erectum with root &
Trillium ^(plus root) *erectum* is probably like
Cobweb principally a female
remedy - owing to virtues to its extensive
popularity - must used by Prof. Smith
somewhat acrimonious when recd.

Trillium erectum was found successful in stilling the
hunger of an emphysema in an old obstinate case of dyspepsia.
In old & cachectic constitutions the
disease when checked by cold is apt
to return in a worse form & accom-
panied by neuralgia. In these cases
Prof. S. has succeeded much better by
mineral acids & astringents especially
phosphorous acid.

In young and vigorous constitutions
chiefly mainly upon tartar emetic &
nitre - with temperance and a
careful avoidance of ~~excess~~ in
mode of life. The most common

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palliative with Prof. F. a compd
tinct vit. Sulph. copp. & kine
& alcohol - tinct. Vide 10 vol
Duncan's com. Am. ed.

Dip a
dossil of lint and apply to the nostrils.

Dr Smith was fond of injecting a
solution of alum or sulph. iron
and let the coagulum remain
Also plug the anterior & posterior
nostrils.

Immature of iron is
recommended. Lead is used
but is thought by Prof. F. not
calculated for another set of cases.
he has succeeded by milder ex-
tely

In athletic constitutions it some-
times comes on with cold feet &
a discharge in two streams from the
nose - at the rate of -

- the pulse may not be affected by
the loss of blood. In one such case
after failing by bleeding & plugging
followed the application of powder
to the feet - antimony nitre, digestes

and phosphoric acid - the power
has isolated and convulsive action
of the blood vessels ceasing

Hæmorrhage of debile
persons (as in students) must be treat-
ed with bark stimulants &c.

Tinct. mur. iron - alkaline re-
lution of iron - a. bad - in old re-
laxed cases - no danger of lead
colic.

Another mode is Dr. Rush's de-
pletion without evacuation by
ligatures upon one arm & the op-
posite leg - by counterirritation &
translation of action. Prof. L. has
known this cure in 5 m. after
bleeding had entirely failed - the blood
flowing in about an equal quantity
from the nose & from the arm.

Dr. Good says that the causes
of hæmorrhage are located only in
the fluids or their vessels. This is a very
partial view just as is that of Chatterton
and that of Boissais upon fe-

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ves. The vessels of the whole system are
not confined to any one vital
part. N.B. we can distinguish
by observation the states to some
extent of the arterial system, but
not of others.

Haemoptysis. Blood, spit
from the lungs is frothy & light coloured.
Blood from the stomach by vomiting
is dark coloured and coagulation is
in large quantities. There is no dif-
ficulty in discriminating except
when florid blood issues from
abrasion of the fauces. We must then
make an examination. There are dif-
ferent concurring symptoms also.

Causes are various generally there
is a predisposition. This disease is
rarely of a pure entonic or a pure
atonic character. In fact the dis-
tinction of entony and atony in this dis-
ease are ~~not~~ convenient but do not
exist in purity. So of active and passive
Plethora is mentioned by Good as a

cause. Prof. F. can hardly believe that plethora is a cause

Case of a man robust in constitution who died at the lung in consequence of being knocked down by machinery. He was broken by depletion: without pulmonary consumption following.

Death rarely results from the hemorrhage - the danger is from the sequence of pulmonary consumption. ^{Respiration is completely suspended during the flow of blood} In relaxed habits give a ^{little} salt or some such thing to change the secretions by acting on the mucous membrane equalizing temperature - ligatures on the limb. Common salt out to two table spoonfuls - is an old remedy & was favorite of with Dr. Rush. It produces some nausea & an action on the mucous membrane which extends to the lungs. Still Prof. F. thinks he has seen it do injury by the thirst & consequent irritation. Tranquillize the mind. Much pains have been taken to explain why a small quantity

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of blood from a large should exhaust
more than a large one from the arm.
Prof I do not believe this to be the
case. Case, before mentioned of the
man who lost a quart at the paper
mill - no exhaustion. - his mind
was tranquil. Case of a man who
fainted in church & had lost at
least a half pint of blood, upon
chief. The handkerchief
had not discoloration!! Another
case of water brash.

Mucate of potassa has been used
- proper only in antacid cases.

Various astringents, e.g., Gum
^{Resin made consists of Gum & Syrup}
rovale - given with lead, Opium, &
Opium. Other veg. astringents are kino
catechu, ac. which is useful internally.

Where the haemoptysis is gradual
and alarming - patient, it is
well to make lozenges of catechu
1 dr. to 2 oz. gum. ar. & 8 or 16 gr. ac.
lind. - a piece in the mouth & big
as a pea - swallowing the saliva.

or various astringent extracts may be used, as of willow bark, hard has etc.

Opium has been recommended & objected to. It is valuable when

there is convulsive or irritated action of the arterial system: especially, if connected with cough. It is not necessary in every form of the disease.

It may be combined with nitre, with
Camphor or with
all of them.

^{or higher doses, in an emetic of spec-}
Specucanher, or antimony, in nauseating ~~remedies~~ doses will cure if this peculiar excitement is kept up.

Case where Dr Todd undertook to cure a lady, who would consent to be nauseated for two days. She was cured.

Keep body and mind as quiet as possible - avoid conversation

Give a moderate quantity of nutritious food. Avoid distending the stomach with. Still

the patient, must not suffer from thirst.
The kind of diet must be regulated
by the nature of the case.

Dr Rush thought milk fed
the bloodvessels. Prof. F. would
object to it. Avoid stimulating
articles. Still some cases require
port wine.

When it is accompanied with
• cessation of the catamenia it
may continue for years without
injuring to the lungs. In such
cases give stimulant cathartic
meds &c. Accompanying in some cases
as in women may be obstinate
constipation of the bowels. Prof. F.
thinks the best cathartic which he
has used is tinct. helleb. nig.

Still Dr. I would rather than op-
er. cathartics, rely upon perseverance
in emetics.

Other remedies for haemoptysis
have been used e.g. inhalation

of ammonia, &c. Dr Middle-

this method was by a machine
to imbue a lead & myroth. etc.
This sometimes succeeded & often
not. // Mineral acids have
e.g. Sulphuric acid
is astringent and tonic & is an
old remedy.

Sulph. zinc, Sulph. copper
algun. Compound line. is
composed of 2 or 3 kinds of 1/2 pound
sulph. cop. deprived of its water of
crystallization to 2 grains also
hol. dose 30 to 60 drops.

Tinctura antiphthorica was a
mixture of ac. lead & iron. The
quantity of lead is too uncertain.

Bugle weed *Synopsis*
L. vulgaris differs slightly from
L. virginica. One of them is merely
bitter. Dr. Ross. Dwight's time it ap-
peared to have more virtue and when
brought from a distance. It was said
to be of an inferior quality in this poor soil
Senecio palustris is also called bugle.

gle weed & has been much used.

Potentilla simplex is a substitute for the tormentilla of Europe which is much used in that part of the world. Barch drops are astringent

Haematemesis. Vomiting of blood. Two kinds of dark coloured and of florid blood. The former arise from congestion in the liver or spleen, or from bleeding piles or in female from suppressed menses.

There will be an uneasy sensation for some days a sensation ^{as if they had a pain in the} of fullness, then comes a vomiting of some quarts of coagulated blood - there is accompanying this a complete torpor of the intestines.

The bleeding will have been going on for some time, until the stomach and bowels are filled and vomiting comes on.

Emetics are used, but quick & hydra-
gogue cathartics are much better e.g.
serena, salts and others. As the hemorrhage has already ceased nothing is needed but evacuation of the effused blood.

Another kind is more dangerous. The blood is florid & there is an increased frequency and irritated action of the pulse. Little advantage results from the use of cathartics. Astringents are indicated. The most commanding prescription is from 1 to 4 gr. of Lead and opium repeated once in 2 or 3 hours. It may be used either alone or with cast. calcein or kino. A free use of Avena root in decoction has been very serviceable. The acids, as quaiac and capsi- can have been used but Prof. L. has no benefit and some apparent injury result from them. Blistering may be used, but mustard is better.

Complete quiet of body and mind is of great consequence.

Lead may be used in ~~an~~ ^{an} enema. But there is no danger in the internal use of it - notwithstanding the nonsense ~~to~~ upon the subject which prevails in Euro. A. B. These

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is a constant effort & add to, ~~sepa-~~
rate the poison from the medicinal
use of an article from it. e.g. nuxco-
tine & the poisonous wine mixed with
spizelin. This is radically wrong

Even if lead produces bad effects
etc. - the latter is a less dangerous
disease.

Among the vegetable astringents
Gsein & Tormentil are much
preferable to gall nut either with
or without sulphate of iron, which
has been used & which disagrees
with the stomach and bowels

Uterine haemorrhage

Catamenial secretion does not coagu-
late. Blood from the uterus does.

This is often a very troublesome disease
It is often a very obstinate one just after
puberty in unmarried females.

Lead is more commanding in this than
in any other kind for it often fails in
haemoptysis. It often acts like a charm
Uterine haemorrhage will refuse

bleeding and in this anodyne is
preferable to lead

In uterine haemorrhage port wine
is often taken to the amount even of
3 cups by itself

Phosphorus acid also may be used
just as in Epistaxis and haemoptyses
Alan and Moreley's tonic solution

Case related in Prof. Sway, is
taken treating a delicate woman
for post uterine haemorrhage with
success & then considering it as
cured by anodyne

In some cases, a piece of alum
is introduced into the vagina as a
commanding remedy. Tie a string
around it or let it be entirely
dissolved. It will form a globe
of red globules of blood which will
afterwards come away.

Case of a tumour extracted by Dr
Smith under the tongue. A solid
piece of alum introduced.

Alum applied in this way does not

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excessive inflammation of the mem-
branes, which may be given in
quantities sufficient to produce
vomiting and catharsis - with
safety. In some cases, the internal
use of lead would be too slow &
then we must inject it into the
arteries. After partitioning all
we may be rubbed over the whole
internal surface of the uterus
with carotides, as common, hyos-
cyamus and opium.

If a case may be cured by per-
fect rest of body, and mind in a re-
cumbent posture.

Veratrum of potash is used
There are some families who will
bleed fatally upon the slightest wound
even from the extraction of a tooth.
A family of this kind in Pennsylvania
found that Glauber's salt, internally
and applied to the part, was a
certain remedy.

Hæmaturia - hemorrhage from
the bladder. Occurs, oftenest in
persons in the habit of lifting much
as in brick layers, makers
Dr. Mather treated them with catechu
clisters to the sacrum.

Tonic decoctions, as, arva urosi
Pyrola good - *Sagum* - *Tomatilla*
are also to be used enjoying stric-
tly taken. Opium a narcotic

Probably it might be useful in
bad cases, to inject Moreley's tonic
solution. There is a hemorrhage
the urethra which is apt
to be very troublesome. There is danger
the use of astringent injections
if there is an enlargement of the
prostate.

In hæmorrhage from the rectum
we can make mechanical pressure
by means of a closed intestine of the
thrust up injected and tied up
the below. Careen a lozenge
or even in turmeric has been co-

to injure the tone of stomach &
we must be careful how we
exhaust the energies of the stomach
The article is good for a gain
in a ^{Repetitive & it is not} moderate dose. It is not
the best used,

1 lb. iij. bullet. niger. 15 to 20 drs)
2 or 3 times a day will produce one
or two evacuations a day and is
as good perhaps as elater.

Begin with small doses when you
use elaterium & feel your way -
a full dose excites some nausea
and equalizes excitement pro-
ducing an action upon the
whole system

Emaciating remedies are cal-
culated for strong constitution, only
barium, calomel and populear.
articles are continuing to contribute
to the White elater (calomel, serrul.)
The Crocus tartar which is one
of the best diuretics

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The skin is a dense network of correlated
action. There is an extreme action
of the minute vessels. Hence various
narcotics are used - especially digitalis,
a most powerful sedative, seldom
given alone - combined in delicate
phaltes, as phaltes of translucent
skin combine angostura serena
cc.

In patients of ~~skin~~ skin use
may combine neutral salt & with
these cantharides.

Salt of vinegar (pearlash & vinegar)
formerly called sal diureticus is a
favorite diuretic remedy, combin-
ed with horseradish and mustard
& with these may be combined
digitalis.

The object is to produce an
absorption of fluid ^{into} some particu-
lar parts, & then carry it off by
diuretics and cathartics. Sometimes
a copious discharge of saliva has
relieved dropsy. Diaphoresis is good

Very therefore articles which act
on the absorbent system combined
with those which are diuretics

Nicotian & Lobelia have
been much used in hydrothorax,
at first 20 drops & saturated tinct
of ether, to begin with. proceed
with Fowler's solution of Nicotian
to the amount of say 100 drops

Apply friction with Camphor
in febrile subjects. Apply
external bar dazing. Dr Smith
sometimes bar dazed the whole body

Prof. F has seen Nicotian pro-
duce ~~tetanus~~ convulsions. & is inclined
to think it more powerful as a diure-
tic than Lobelia

If there is much febrile action use
Viburn & camphor

Alkaline solution of Iron & tartarate
of Iron has succeeded better than
any other article, with delicate
patients

Case of a man ¹⁴ affected with hæmorrhoids & ascites
a dose of col. 3 grs. which operated
15 times. A pint of scraped horse
radish, with interslices filled up
with milk. 2 pound even took
1 pound iron filings with 2 galls.
water to make decoction of 300
to be drank off freely. Cured

It was formerly thought best to deny
drinks, but it is proper to let the patient drink
freely. There is often much thirst. *Colchicum* was first used
as a diuretic. It is much like tobacco & is violent.

Removing the water does not cure - the
water is an effect.

Aconitum is excellent. *Erigeron*
Canadensis. The *Aconitum* stimulates are valuable

The diuretics are valuable - the best being
A. zysica. *Collinsonia Canadensis* has been
used in some cases within the observation of Doct.

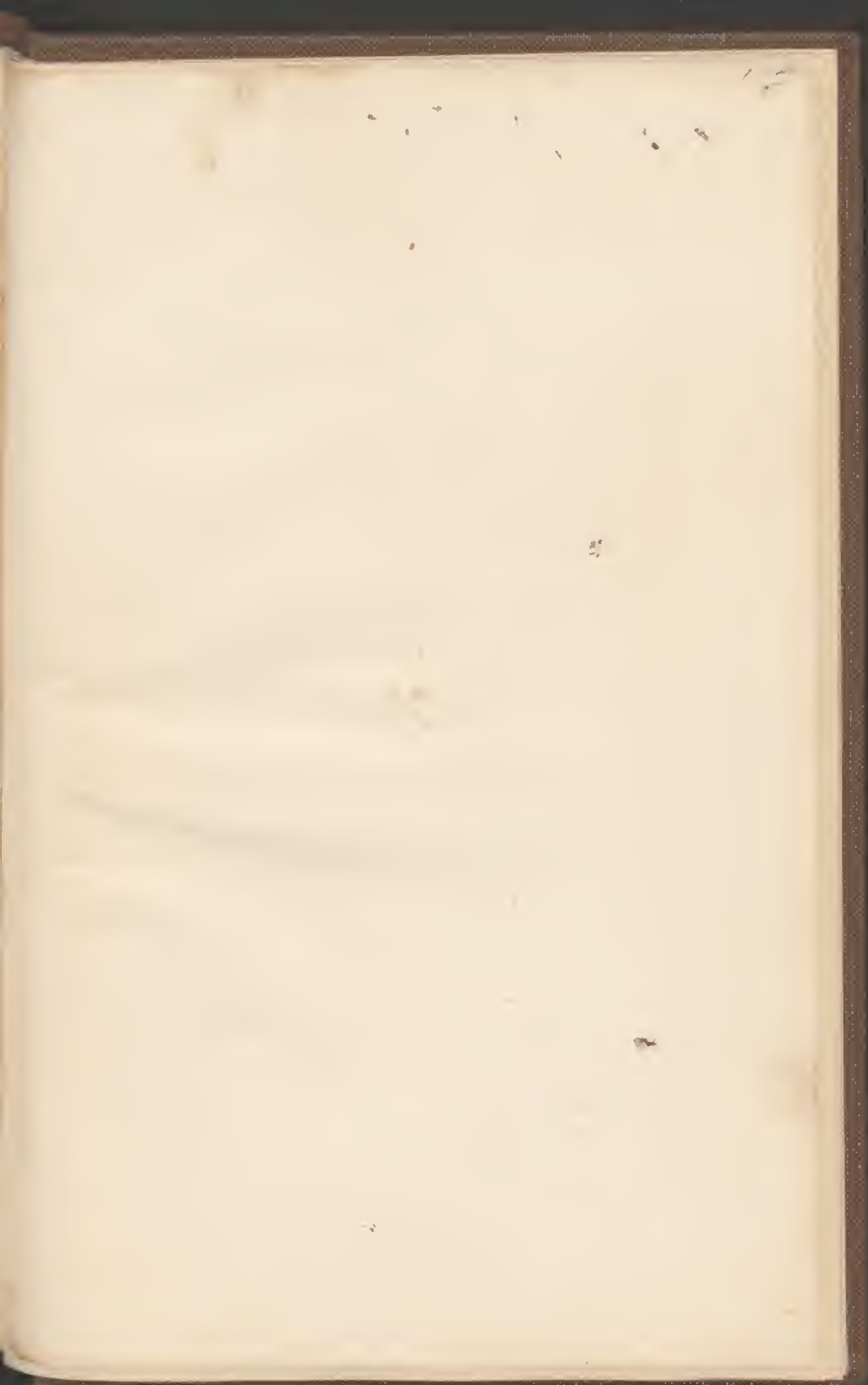
Eupatorium maculatum has a slight diuretic power
Erythronium has considerable - give a table spoon-
ful of the fresh juice or as much as the patient will
bear.

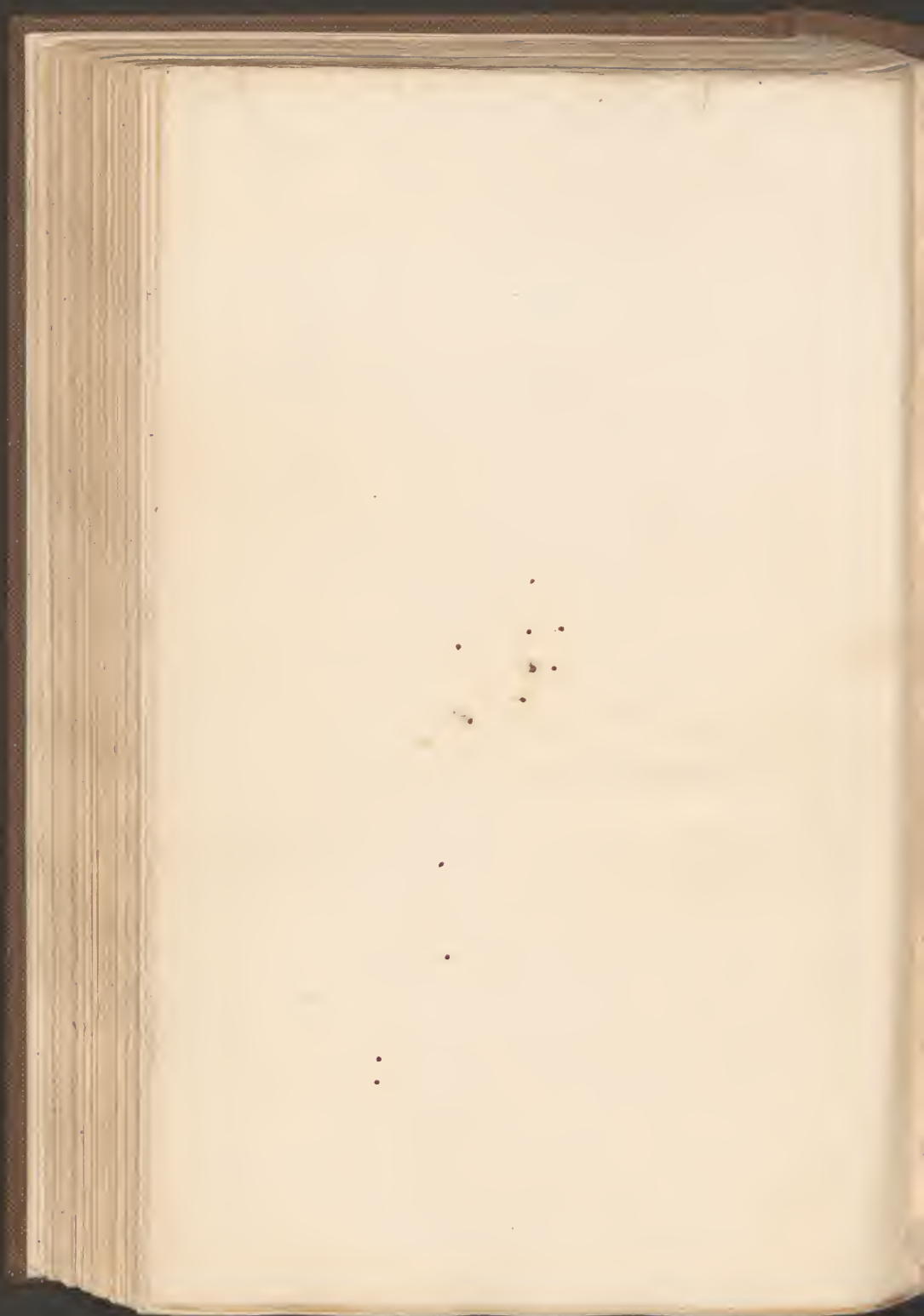
In hydrothorax, use the exspector.
deobst. as Seneca, Squills, digitalis, with stones

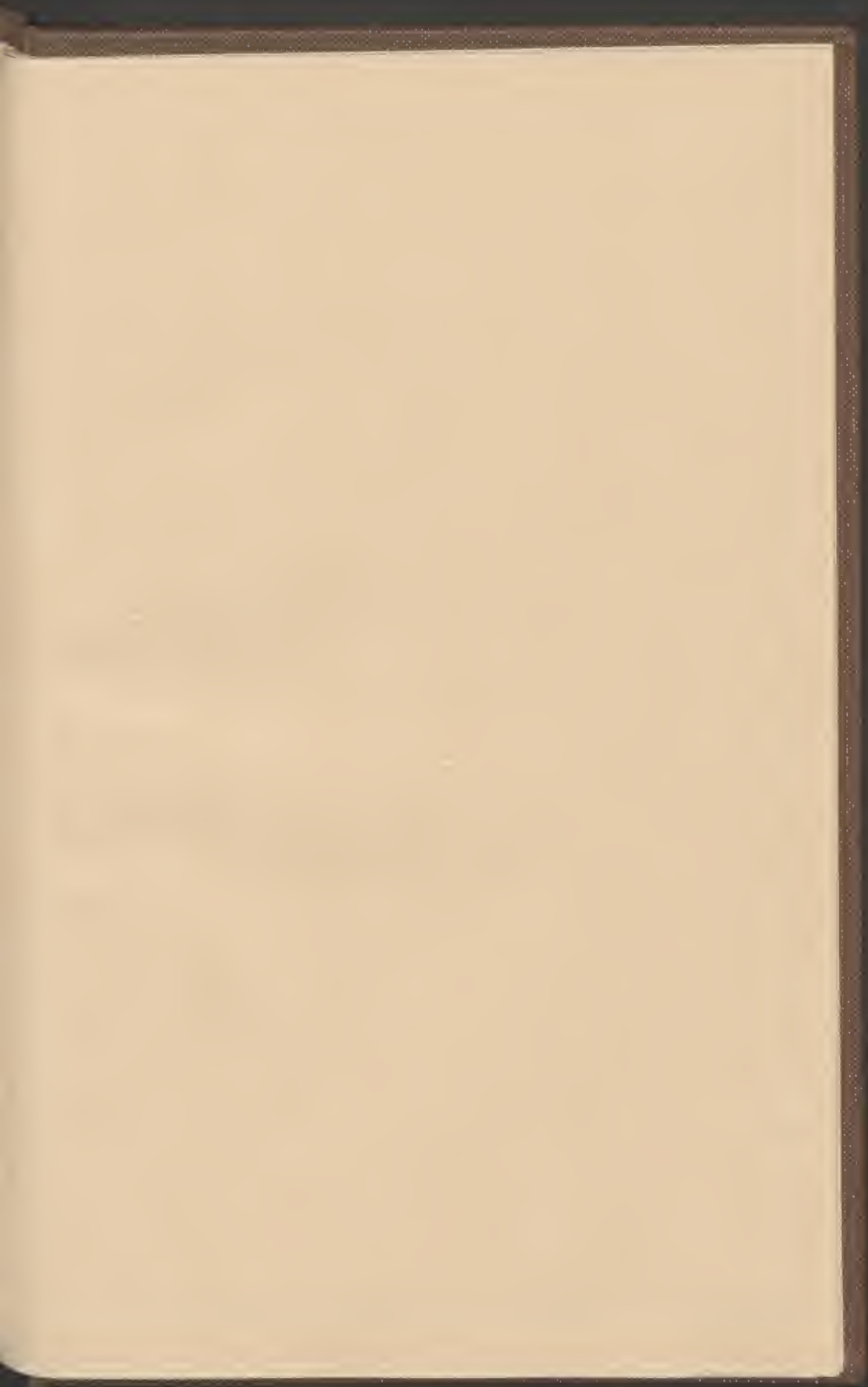
R. Seneca, Digit. Languin. aa ʒss. Squills ʒi. Angustura
ʒiii. Juniper berries ʒi. Spets nitre ʒi. Water ʒss. Give ʒss.

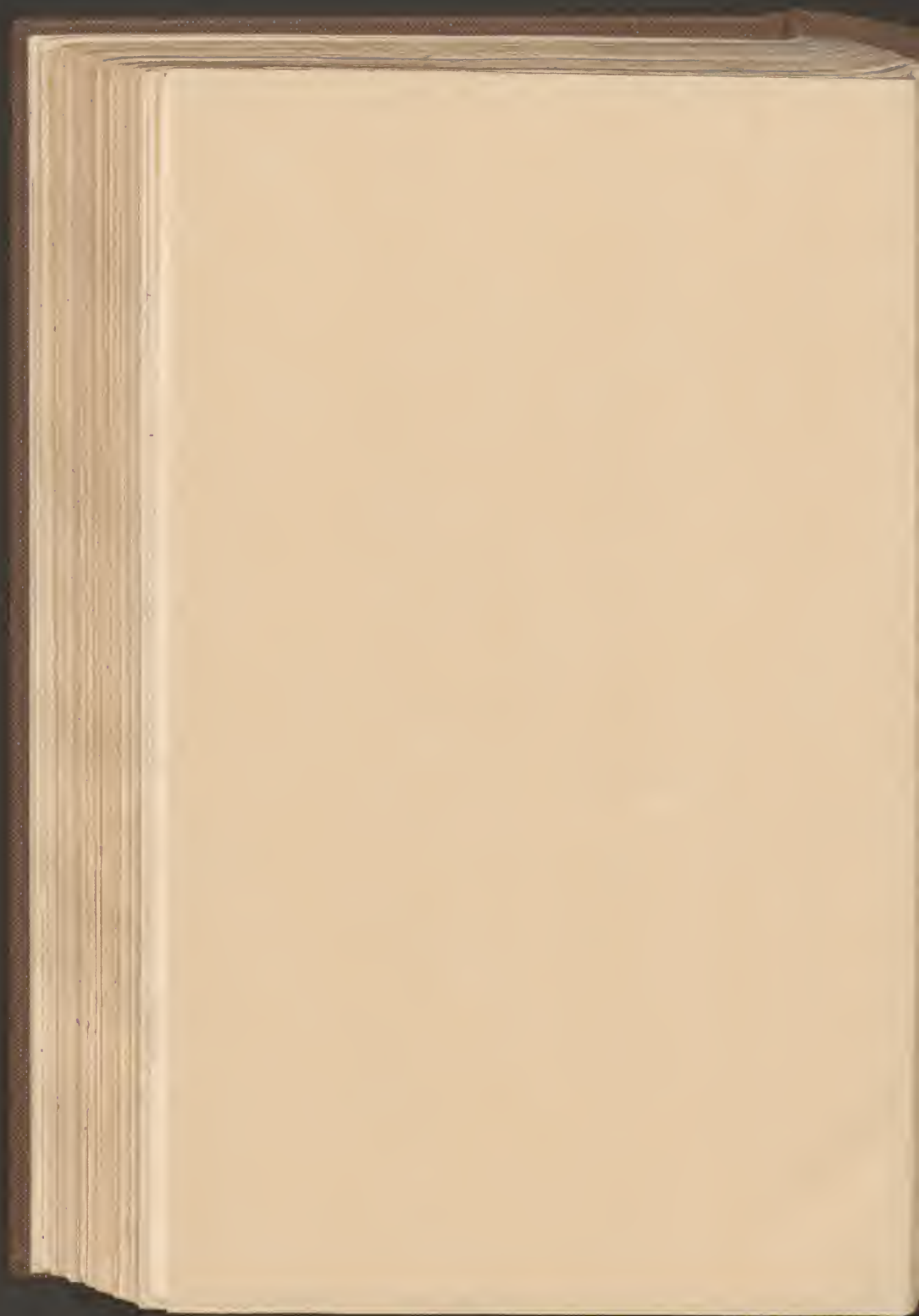
4-5 times a day - as much as will take her. of
sowing. Add different things to this as
Juniper berries \mathfrak{z} i; Horse radish \mathfrak{z} i; Stone radish turn
tea with pearl ash & gill Opt. citre \mathfrak{z} ii; water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. - \mathfrak{z} i dose. The alkalis are good
- Prof. S. prefers the Canstic

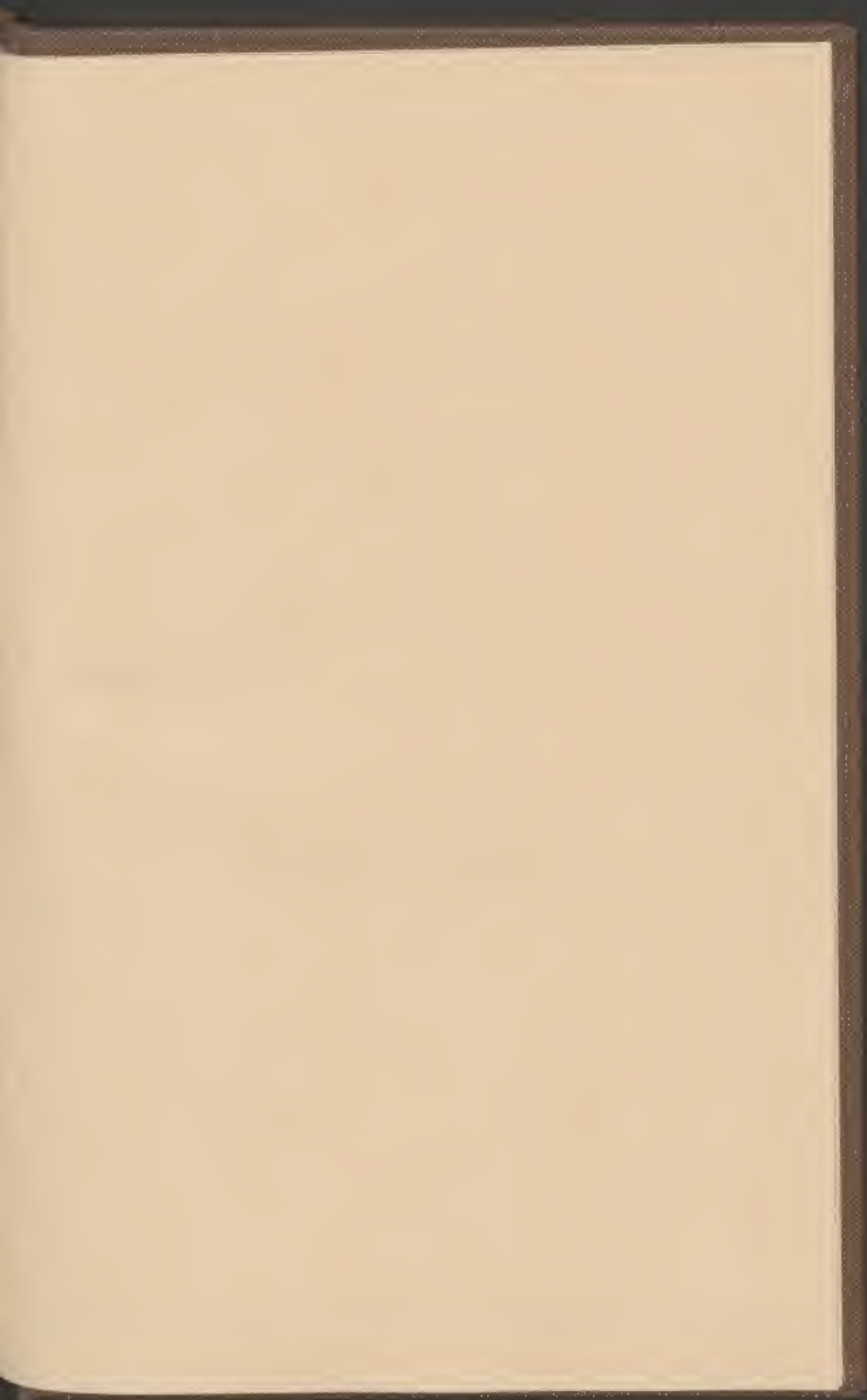
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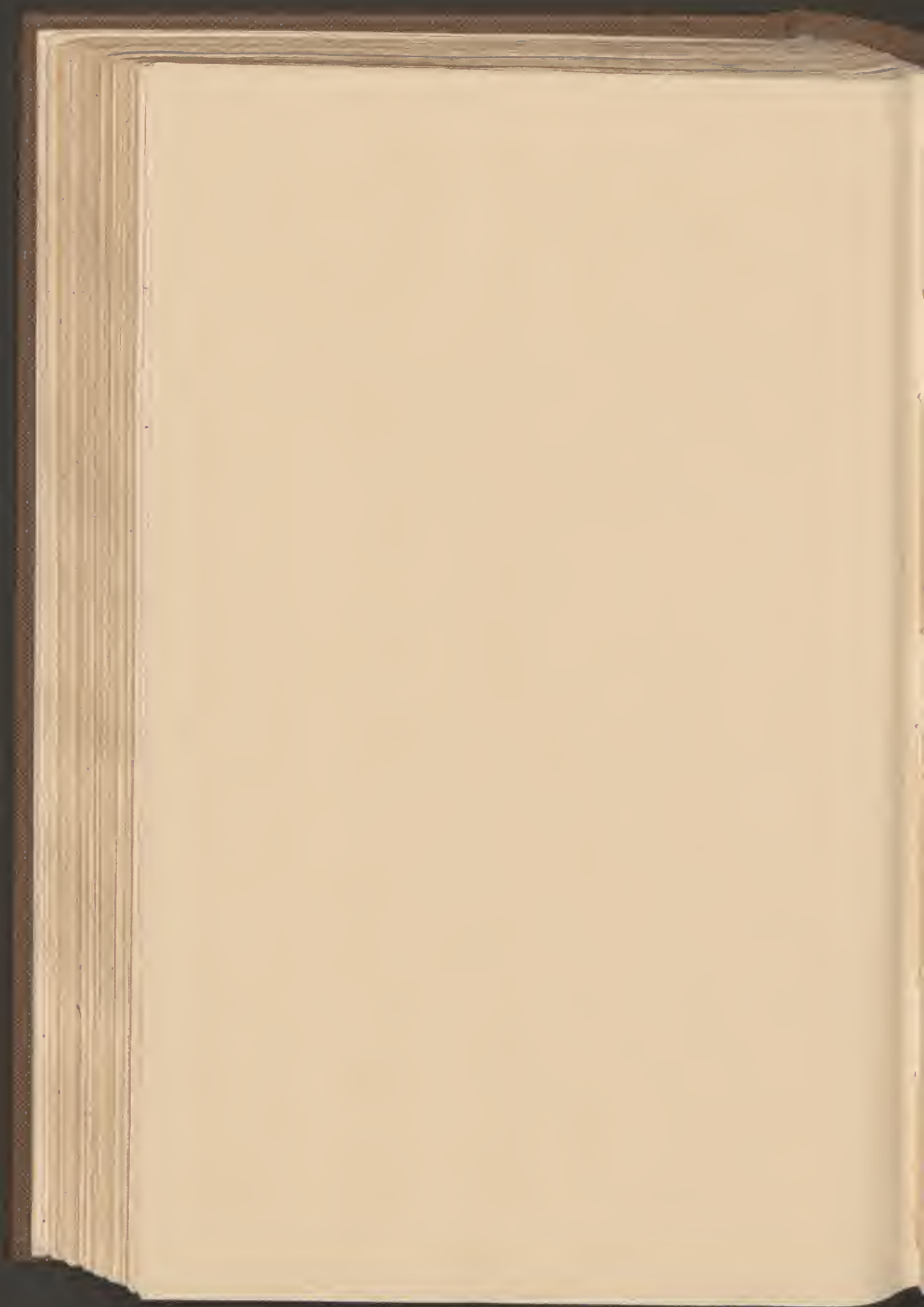




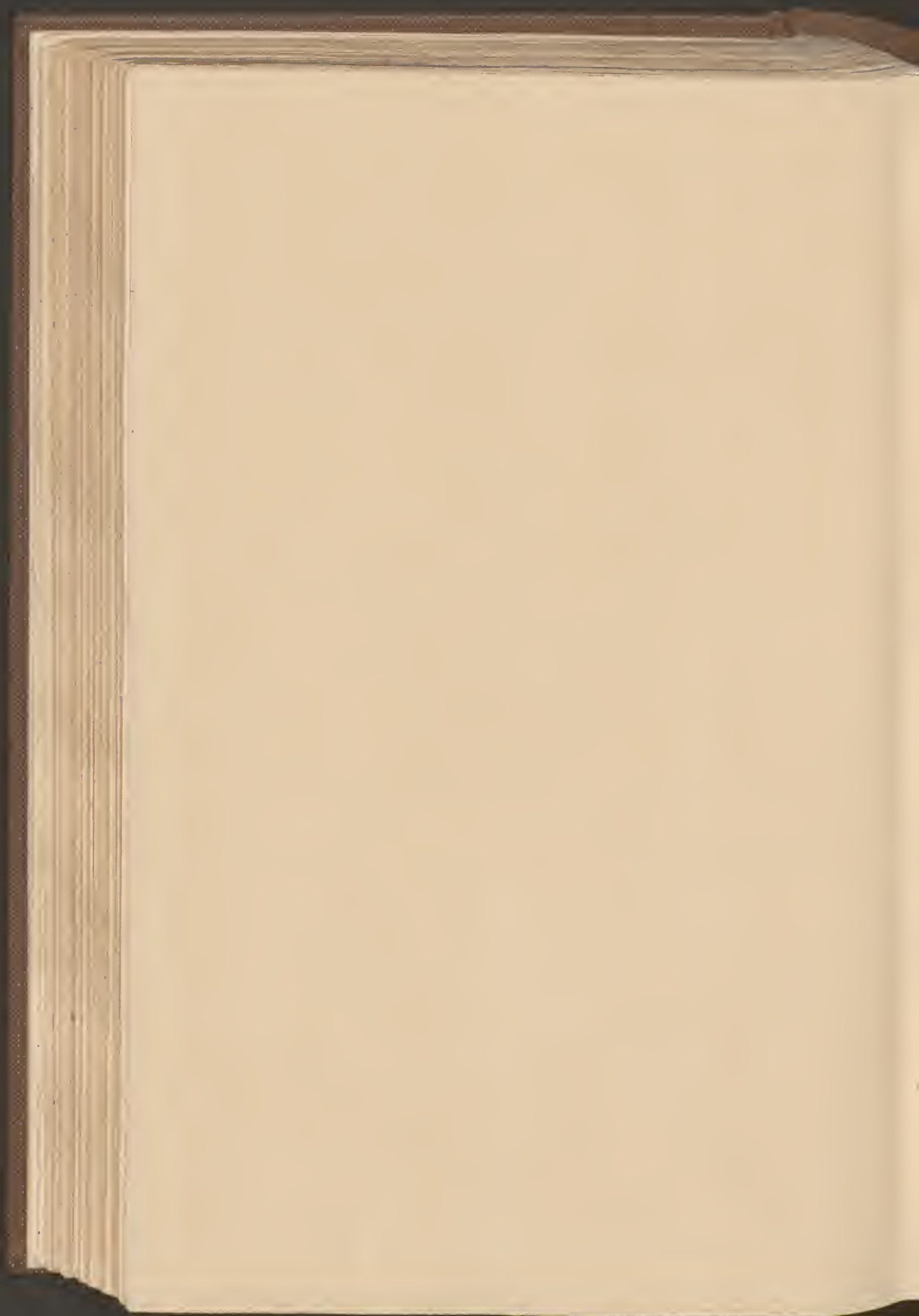




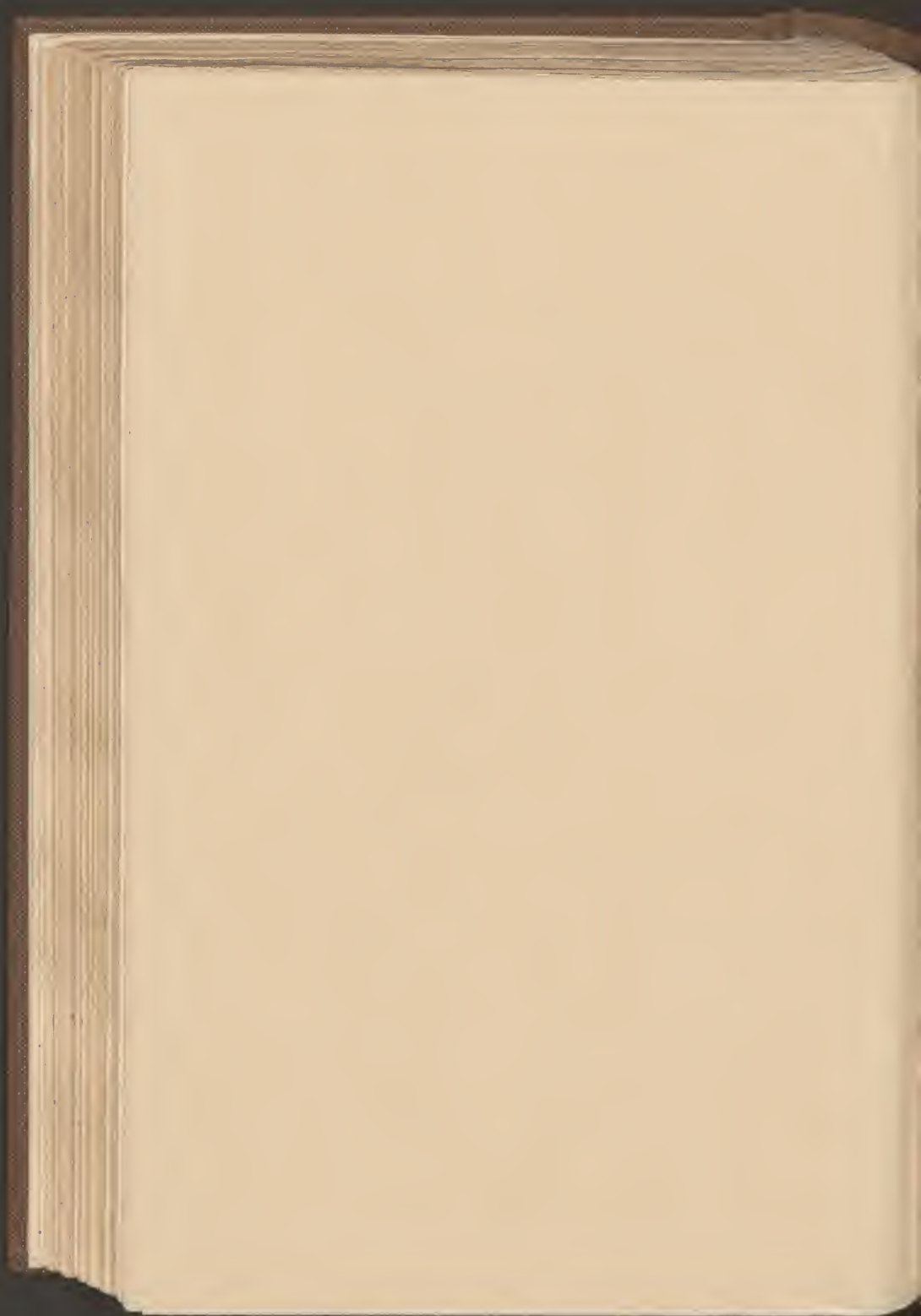












Salivation should not be produced
for the system maybe broken down
& the mercurial action coincide with
the disease.

We ~~may~~ give a pill of
2 gr. blue pill
1 gr. ipecac
1 gr. Rhubarb
1/2 gr. opium
3 times a day.

Little will be done without dieting.
Observe the rules for diet in dyspepsia
making dry & farinaceous articles ones
very thoroughly - Use salt food
very sparingly.

Astringents should be used in
the later stages. Some are partial to
the gale nut - this with sulph. iron
making water has been given.

Astringents of lead with opium or cathar-
tics in doses of 1 gr. may be used in
children & in some other cases, - but
should not be continued beyond 2 or
3 days?

Kino has been used & columbo has
been esteemed a prophylactic
menispermum canadense is called
the columbo of this country & has been
found better than the kino.

columbo which is a menispermum
also & contains muc starch than
any.

Spiraea tomentosa & *cornus
circinata* are our best remedies
given in decoction or in white or
astringent wine - or in extract
Cornus circinata is the best - though
Spiraea has often cured when other
astringents have failed.

C. circinata was introduced in the
year 95 in this region. It may be
given in the case of dyspepsia to the
amount of a tumbler full without
oppressing the stomach - for as it stim-
ulates the absorbents the bulk of liquid
less liable to offend.

Where there is no structural derange-
ment in diarrhoea emetics of ipecac
may be given in the progress of the
disease.

(A white diarrhoea frequently follows
parturition (called by the old Chylous))

Check the disease by injections of
starch & lardanum & opium internally
& follow up with calomel

sometimes proper.

In chronic cases of diarrhoea, there is often advantage in mechanically supporting the bowels.

Quinine is sometimes used.

Animal broths. Mutton broths
injections, lubricate & nourish &
prevent stricture, obviating spec-
modic action.

Particular articles of food have
been curative - as, baked pears, &
watermelons. Rice is valuable.

Cincinnati
Ohio

3271.3

1875
8
2

& the present will never be able to see
the kind of

Case of ~~the~~ dysentery, cured by ~~the~~ use of
of prostatic

(Dysentery continued)

Good names of ~~chyliform~~ chyliform
& zymopoeic objected to

This is a good symptom for bile to be
discharged the ~~dysentery~~ disease being
then in a state of recovery. This form
is sometimes called bilious dysentery.
Skin is generally dry

Indication, remove the causes &
obstructed perspiration - infarction
and so.

Emetics of ipecac - clothing should
be warm as in dysentery with flannel
next to the skin

In a damp state of the atmosphere
a thermometric difference of 5 or
6 degrees will be equivalent to 10 in
its effects upon the body - from ~~the~~
the greater conducting power &c.

remedies, white decoction

In obstinate cases we add
an astringent to the white decoction -
tormentil is used in England
we have geranium - alum root - &c.

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cathartics which excite the secretions
are useful - Sometimes in strong
constitutions, we may overcome the
disease by any strong cathartic

Sometimes there is caustic fever
& phlogistic diathesis - then bleed

Diet is of importance - Fresh
pork is the worst article - oysters
are bad as a general rule - as of
other shell fish - Moderate quantities
of ripe especially of cooked green
are useful

Diarrhoea is sometimes epi-
demic - we must then watch the
character of the epidemic - & the
indications of cure afforded
by nature or the tendencies of
the system's efforts

Diarrhoea prevails for months
& years in tropical climates & is cal-
led flux - in this case the bowels
may become ulcerated & the stools
may be bloody

Opium is proper but

[illegible]

found in. The number of
kind of supports with the same
which but are different

Generally in general principle
a certain order of strength
being given to the case in
the following manner.

1. The number of supports
being given (the number of
supports being the number of
the supports) the number of
the supports being the number of
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the number of supports being the number of

article does not operate by
brooding activity - which I believe
is not true. It is not
the cause of the fever
induced by the rest by the same but
a total action. It is known
with a human body (D. L.) that
these actions act by generating
irritability for other remedies -
has been the first in practice
cases - The explanation Prof. I would
apply both internal application of
the alkalies

But you must use one of the
best methods

Whole is composed of chalk, pink
and cinnamon²⁷ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ 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Ives, Tully. Vol. 3.
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD

Condition On Receipt: The half leather and decorated paper binding was extremely dirty, worn, abraded, deteriorated and powdery, particularly at the corners, edges, endcaps and joints. The joints and internal hinges were partially broken. The sewing was loose in places, and several of the pages were detached from the text block. The pages were torn, dirty, discolored, acidic, weak and brittle. The manuscript inks present were acidic and varied in intensity.

Treatment: The volume was collated and disbound. The inks were tested for solubility. The head, tail and pages were dry cleaned and washed and then buffered (deacidified) with magnesium bicarbonate solution. Tears were mended and folds guarded where necessary with Japanese paper and rice starch paste. The volume was sewn on linen tapes with linen thread. Windsor handmade paper ends with a linen hinge were attached. The volume was case bound in full cloth. Title information and lines were stamped in gold foil onto the spine.

Northeast Document Conservation Center
April 1986
SO:SO/JN/MW

